Wanted—Male Help.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Marriages.

[illegible]

Information Wanted.

[illegible]

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FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8.

ANOTHER FOUL INSTANCE OF GARBLING DESPATCHES.

[illegible]

… except as therein excepted, … persons should take and subscribe the oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; and,

WHEREAS, In and by the said last-named proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, fourteen extensive classes of persons therein specially described were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and,

WHEREAS, The President of the United States did, on the second day of April, A. D. 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regarded; and,

WHEREAS, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens, or others, to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authorities, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed and, if permitted to do so, will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, There no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion any renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, Large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and,

WHEREAS, A retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisement, now, as always, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress the popular energies and national industry and enterprise; and,

WHEREAS, For these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional law and order, that the said last mentioned proclamation, as aforesaid issued on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of persons who by its aforesaid exceptions have been hitherto excluded from executive clemency.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who directly or indirectly participated in the rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the law of the United States, but upon this condition, nevertheless, that every such person who shall seek to avail himself of this pardon, shall take and subscribe the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the same effect, with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of May 29, 1865, viz: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth support, protect and defend the Constitution and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves—so help me God."

The following persons, and no others, are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of the said proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, namely:

First—The Chief, or pretended Chief Executive officers, including the President, [illegible]

[illegible]

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the 7th day of September, 1867.

[SEAL.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

AN INTEROCEANIC RAILROAD.

LONDON, September 7—Evening.

Francis Morris, of New York, has concluded an arrangement with Captain [illegible], of the Royal Navy, looking to the establishment of a [illegible] line across Nicaragua, by railroad, connecting with steamers on the lake.

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, September 7.

The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived to-day.

BY STEAMER.

Napoleon and the Empress at a Banquet—His Speech at Arras and Lille—[illegible] Speech of the Danish Minister of War—Matrimonial Union—Spanish Insurrection, &c.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The steamers City of Baltimore and Allemania, from Europe, have arrived. Latest advices are to the 9th, *via* Queenstown.

Napoleon was present at the celebration of the second anniversary of the annexation of Lille to France, and both the Emperor and Empress were received with great enthusiasm. The following is the full speech at Arras:

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH AT ARRAS.

"MONSIEUR LE MAIRE: It is with pleasure I find myself among you after such a long period, and I have seized with avidity the occasion of a national *fete* to come and learn your desires, and assure you that my [illegible]

[illegible]

… insurgents had passed the frontier and had been disarmed.

A Spanish Royal decree allows importation free foreign corn and flour for four months. Subscription to the new Greek loan, has reached ten millions drachms. The greater portion is already spent in the purchase of vessels and war munitions. Three steamers had been bought in England and two other iron clads ordered.

The expedition to Abysinia is to consist of two regiments of native Punjaub Infantry, six regiments of Indian cavalry with mountain guns, and two batteries of Royal artillery. The Viceroy of Egypt had been requested to furnish five thousand camels for transportation purposes.

It is said that an understanding upon the Polish question was come to at Salzburg.

The fortress of Wurzburg, Bavaria, is being disarmed.

The great iron works at Blaenau, South Wales, have stopped. Nine thousand persons are thrown out of employment.

FROM CUBA.

BY GULF CABLE.

Havana.

PROPOSED STRIKE BY THE CIGAR MAKERS.

HAVANA, September 8.

The cigar makers of this city are making earnest endeavors to induce all among their fellow workmen to act unanimously and declare themselves on a strike for the pay they were receiving in the early part of the year, before the new tax law went into force. The city authorities take sides with the employers in keeping wages down to starvation rates, and the Government has issued an order enjoining upon the latter not to take any operatives unless provided with a certificate from the police ward, admonishing them that they will be held responsible for failing to report every person demanding higher wages, to be dealt with as a disturber of public peace.

THE SUGAR CROP.

The estimates of the sugar crop is about the same as last year. There appears to be a large increase of exports. Sugar is quiet and firm at 8¾ reals for No. 12. The money market is stringent.

THE NEGRO RISING.

The object of the negro rising in Santiago de Cuba, was to attack the Spanish and proclaim their freedom. Two more negroes were arrested on a coffee estate near Cobri, on the confessions of those previously arrested; also a son of Senor Boras, one of the principal offenders, is reported from St. Thomas. There has been an uprising of about three hundred negroes, and it caused considerable disorder in the streets. They attacked the fort, but were quickly repulsed, with five killed and several wounded. About fifty of them have been imprisoned. The uprising is said to have been caused by some sanitary measures decreed by the Government and Board of Health.

KENTUCKY.

Death of Governor Helm.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 8.—Governor Helm died at half-past 12 to-day, at his residence near Elizabethtown. His funeral will take place on Tuesday, just one week from the day of his inauguration. His death having occurred during the first two years of his term, the law makes it the duty of the Chief Justice to order an election for Governor to be held on the first Monday of August next. Meantime all the powers and duties appertaining to the office must be exercised by Lieutenant Governor Stevenson.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Religious Meetings in the Saengerfest Hall—Sunday Services, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, September 8.

The Young Men's Christian Association, by the kind permission of the building committee, took possession of the Saengerfest Hall last evening, for purposes of their own, and at 8 p. m. held a mass union prayer meeting therein. A very large audience assembled to take part in the exercises. During the evening stirring speeches were made by D. L. Moody, of your city, E. A. Burnell, of Milwaukee, and Mr. [illegible], of St. Louis, the latter being the western secretary of the Christian Commission. The music was furnished by the singing band of the Commission, which consists of some fifty ladies and gentlemen, trained and led by E. C. Mayhew, Esq., the whole audience joining with them in the hymns. Mr. Burnell made quite a sensation among some of our saloon men to-day, visiting them in their bar rooms, talking to them on the subject of religion.

This afternoon at four o'clock a mass meeting of the Sabbath Schools of the city was held in the great hall, and it was filled to the utmost in every quarter, above and below. Messrs. Moody, Burnell and Craig addressed the children, and also Mr. James Osgood, of this city. To-night a religious mass meeting is in progress, in the same hall. Besides the gentlemen named above, addresses will be made by Rev. J. W. F. McMullen, the Irish Methodist preacher, and a number of our city pastors.

Miss Josephine Bassett, daughter of the late Judge Horace Bassett, died yesterday after a short illness, and this morning the wife of John Pyle, Esq., proprietor of the Pyle House, died most unexpectedly. She had been sick a short time, but was pronounced entirely out of danger last night, when her disease took a sudden and fatal change.

The first State Convention of base ball clubs convenes in this city this week.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Rebel Resolutions—Attempted Assassination—Political Meeting, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 8.

A concerted effort is reported at Pulaski, Giles County, to compel Captain Judd, Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, to leave the place. He has suffered numerous petty annoyances. He has been excluded from every boarding house in the town, and is now living in his office with his family. Captain Judd is a one-armed soldier of irreproachable character.

Lawrence, an ex-Confederate soldier residing in Jackson County, was shot one evening last week by a man with whom he was quietly walking in the evening, near his house. The ball entered his back below the shoulder blade and passed through his breast, rendering his recovery doubtful.

In Columbia, Friday evening, Mr. Scott attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum. The case was one of unrequited love. Prompt medical aid saved his life.

An immense and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Major Alden, and the straight out municipal Radical ticket, was held at the Capitol Saturday evening. The friends of Meyer, the opposition Radical candidate, who was killed at Louisville last night, signify their determination to make another nomination. A fierce struggle for the control of the city is anticipated.

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Meeting of the Board of Managers.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers met in this city yesterday. There were in attendance President Johnson, General Grant, General Butler, ex-Governor Smith, General Martindale, General Cavender, Mr. Gunckel, and Dr. Wolcott.

Reports from asylums show there are now in three asylums, located at Augusta, Me.; Columbus, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wis., 800 disabled soldiers, and that 300 more, with their families, are aided by outside relief at their own houses.

General Martindale, from a Committee on the Location of a Central Asylum, reported the purchase of five hundred acres of land near Dayton, Ohio, which was confirmed and an appropriation made for the immediate erection of buildings at that place. [illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible]

… was determined, it appears, to preach in Pietermaritzburg Cathedral before he left the colony, and Bishop Colenso's church wardens were determined he should not. The Bishop hired men with sledge-hammers who smashed in the cathedral doors, and the excommunicate having preached a sermon, as he had vowed he would do, both in the morning and the evening, returned triumphant to England. Such energetic conduct (observes the *Gazette*) will doubtless cause Christianity to stand high in the eyes of the heathen African.

THE SOUTH.

Convalescence of General Schofield.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 8.—General Schofield has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to visit the Fort to-day. He is now busily engaged examining the records of registration in the State, preparatory to issuing an order for the election in October. It is not probable that he will return to Richmond before next week.

Registration in Virginia.

RICHMOND, September 8.—The official registration of the whole State is received at headquarters. The total vote is 216,000. The ratio of votes is eleven whites to nine blacks.

The *Whig* has information that the Commanding General will order an election for delegates to the Convention—104 in number—to take place between the 10th and 15th of October.

Yellow Fever at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 8.—The towboat Mohawk, of the Memphis & Vicksburg Transportation Company, arrived this morning from New Orleans with seven cases of yellow fever on board. One passenger died while the boat was at the wharf. The Mayor ordered the boat to leave. Nearly all the crew were down with the fever. Quarantine will be established to-morrow.

Fatal Accident.

LOUISVILLE, September 8.—Abram Myers, Conservative candidate for Mayor of Nashville, fell accidentally last evening from the second story of a building, fracturing his skull, causing death shortly afterwards. Mr. Myers was on a business visit to the city.

General Sickles.

CHARLESTON, September 8.—General Sickles sailed for New York, yesterday, on the steamer Manhattan.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Destruction of a Mill and Great Loss of Property in Springfield, Illinois.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, August 8.]

Yesterday morning, at about twenty minutes past seven o'clock, the steam boiler of the City Mills, owned by Mr. E. R. Hickox, situated on Seventh street, between Cook and Edwards streets, exploded, almost entirely destroying the mill and completely demolishing the office and the engine house and machinery. The explosion was of such force as to fill the air, in the vicinity with timbers, boards, shingles and fragments of the boiler, and the report and concussion was like the discharge of a cannon, shaking the buildings and windows several blocks off like an earthquake. At the time of the explosion there were five persons in the mill and office, viz.: Mr. E. R. Hickox, the proprietor of the mill; Mr. S. H. Bassett, the clerk; Mr. Capps, the miller; Mr. Kearn, the teamster, and Mr. Daniel Slate, none of whom, strange to say, were killed. Mr. Hickox, at the time of the explosion, stood near the scales, and was struck on the head with a brick or something else which fractured the bone just back of the ear, producing a bad wound, and also had two of his ribs fractured. He was insensible for a few minutes, but afterward recovered, and was conveyed to his house, a short distance from the mill, and surgical aid called in. Three physicians were in attendance, and took out several pieces of bone from the fracture on the head. Although Mr. Hickox's wounds are quite serious, his physicians express the opinion that he will recover.

Mr. Kearn, the teamster, who was standing near Mr. Hickox, was blown through the north door of the mill into the yard, landing about twenty-five feet from the starting point, but was uninjured.

Mr. Capps was bruised upon his back and slightly burned with the steam, but escaped with little injury. Mr. Slate escaped without any injury whatever.

The most wonderful escape of all was that of Mr. Bassett, who was in the office, which was entirely destroyed, the roof being blown off, the sides and one end thrown down, and the floor sunk about four feet, and yet he received only a cut upon the head, not serious, probably from a brick or piece of timber. He was able to attend to his business soon after the accident.

Jacob Nunemann, the engineer, was at his residence, only a few rods from the mill, having left the engine room only a few minutes previous to the explosion, and escaped injury.

The boiler, which was twenty-four feet long and forty-two inches in diameter, containing four flues, the lower of which were ten inches and the upper twelve inches in diameter, lay east and west, outside the main building, in a house erected for that purpose. The boiler was torn into fragments measuring from two to ten feet in length, as though it had been paper. The west head of the boiler, including about two sections, together with about eight or ten feet of the flue, were thrown over the house of Mr. McCague and landed in the yard in front of the residence of Hon. Wm. Butler, on the west side of Sixth street. The flue struck near the corner of the house, missing it by only a few inches, but the boiler head struck an iron fence, demolishing several feet of it, and breaking a stone sill 9 by 12 inches, upon which rested the fence. The east end of the boiler and several sections weighing nearly a ton, broke through the roof of Mr. John Uhler's barn, breaking the rafters and timbers, lodged on the opposite side, being prevented from passing out by the hay.

The house of Mr. Addison Hickox, situated just south of the mills, looks as though there had been heavy discharges of cannister and grape against it, the walls are much battered and the windows broken. Several of the bricks from around the boiler were hurled against an outside door, crushing it to kindling wood, and then passed through the partition into a pantry, doing considerable damage. A brick passed through the window of the dining room, just grazed the shoulders of a young lady who was in the room at the time, and was stopped by the studding in the partition, on the opposite side of the room. A large fragment of the boiler was thrown into the garden, breaking down a length or two of fence. A piece of flue, eight or ten feet in length, in a collapsed state, also lays in the garden near the fragment of the boiler. Another fragment of the boiler, weighing several hundred pounds, landed at the corner of Seventh and Cook streets, shows signs of having been much burned, as the plate, in some places, is hardly a sixteenth of an inch in thickness, and was incapable of sustaining any great degree of pressure; and it is not impossible, but quite probable, that the fracture in the boiler first commenced in this section. Several persons who examined it expressed a similar opinion.

In referring to those who were injured, we neglected to mention that a little boy, aged about eight years, son of Mr. Hickox, had his thigh somewhat bruised by a brick, while he was standing on the opposite side of the street.

Various opinions have been expressed in relation to the cause of the explosion, but the engineer, who has had many years experience in running engines, and who has been considered a capable and faithful man, expresses the opinion that it was caused by a defect in the boiler. The loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000.

Pennsylvania Republican Central Committee.

[illegible], Penn., September 8.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held here to-day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the grateful thanks of the people of this State and nation are due to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton for the fidelity to liberty, and for the zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability with which he ever discharged the important and onerous duties of Secretary of War, and that we will cordially welcome—from the action of the Senate—his early restoration to that high post of responsibility and honor.

Resolved, That Major General Sheridan and Major General Sickles have endeared themselves to the hearts of all loyal men by their distinguished military services in the recent civil war, and especially to the people of [illegible]

[illegible]

HORTICULTURE.

Annual Session of the Illinois State Horticultural Society—Third and Fourth Days—The Diseases of Grapes—Discussion of the Grape, Strawberry, Raspberry, and Currant Lists—Reports of Committees—Election of Officers—Miscellaneous Business.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

COBDEN, Ill., September 5.

THIRD DAY.

The weather continues beautiful, and the attendance at the meetings of the State Horticultural Society continues large. President Baldwin continues to preside in the most satisfactory manner. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Mouser, of Centralia.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Apples reported simply a list of exhibitors too numerous to copy.

The Committee on Pears reported. The show of pears is superb. A. M. Brown, of Villa Ridge, has the best collection. The next best lot is from Dr. Childs, of Anna.

The show of grapes is fair. "Concord" is the leading sort. Messrs. Hadley & Co. and Mrs. Evans, of Makanda, have the best collections.

L. C. Francis, of Springfield, has a fine collection of plums.

The collection of garden vegetables is not large. Mr. Pierce presented five specimens of sweet potatoes, one of which, the "Brazilian," is a new variety, introduced this year.

Several immaterial alterations were made to the Constitution.

Mr. Minkler proposed to change the price of membership from two dollars to one.

Messrs. Earle, Flagg and Crandell opposed, and the motion was lost.

DISEASES OF THE GRAPE.

Mr. Saunders, of the Agricultural Department, at Washington, said that his mission was to listen to and weigh all the statements in regard to diseases of grapes, that he might gather useful facts from the West.

Dr. Warder attributed most of the grape diseases to the fungus. The best remedy is to plant those sorts which are most exempt from disease. The mildew of the leaf and the rot are doubtless due to the same cause.

Rev. Mr. Hadley, of Makanda, coincided with the remarks of Dr. Warder. The first appearance of the mildew is on the underside of the leaf. With him the "Delaware" has never rotted, but the leaves fall prematurely and ruin the crop. This year the "Concord" has rotted to some extent, but has not shed its leaves. The "Delaware," "Logan," "Creveling," "Iona," and "Chasselas Fontainebleau," have all shed their leaves badly from the effect of fungus. He thinks heavy rains have something to do with the rot. After the rains cease and the sun comes out, the rot disappears. The "Herbemont" is popular. He would match the "Delaware." The heavy drenching rains of this section damage most varieties.

Mr. Wier thinks mulching will prevent shedding of the leaves.

Mr. Hadley had planted a dead hog of two hundred pounds near a vine, and the vine has not dropped its leaves.

Mr. Saunders has found for twenty years past that vines sheltered from heavy dews and rains, either by leaves or a narrow cover of boards, were exempt from mildew. Grapes having coarse leaves, like the "Concord," that are capable of withstanding the heavy rains, are now sought for, and under these the "Delaware" and other tender sorts may be grown.

Mr. Spaulding, of Cobden, stated that the rot followed sudden changes, especially when the weather is cold.

Mr. Cochrane, of Cook County, has never seen any rot in the fruit of the "Concord," and no mildew. When Mr. Saunders made the statement that the "Labraska" grape was destined to fail, and to go out of use, he was much alarmed, but now he thinks that this prediction will not prove true.

Mr. Saunders rose to correct the preceding statement. He had stated that this variety of grapes were more liable to rot than any other. On the whole he said that we know little of the diseases of plants, but no doubt most is due to fungoid growth. Mr. Saunders remarked that much stress had been laid upon the value of large bodies of water, in grape culture. He had visited the Lake Erie vineyards, on his way here, but he did not see that there was any advantage in this respect. In most cases the young vineyards appeared the most healthy and vigorous.

Mr. Meehan said that he thought that large bodies of water have no material effect. He would now divulge a secret. It is the want of electricity, and to supply this we must use cats. You all know that, taking a cat in the dark and rubbing its fur backward, the sparks will appear. Now what we must do is to kill a cat, bury it at the root of the plant with its nose to the south and its tail to the north and a complete circuit will be established, and the vine be supplied with electricity. He then went on to give a history of the fungus growth that no doubt was at the bottom of all this trouble.

Mr. Meers said that the grapes were badly rotted at Kelly's Island, and that the mildew was a serious infliction.

THE GRAPE LIST.

Mr. Dunlop stated that the "Catawba" rots badly.

Mr. Riehe, of Alton, confirmed the same. It is almost wholly discarded.

Mr. Bryant, of Brown County, said that it was not popular in the northern part of the State.

Dr. Abbot, of Centralia, said that it did well, and that it was rather popular.

Mr. Hammond said that the "Catawba" did well on the bluffs, but back from the river rather poor. On the whole the variety was not popular.

Professor Loomis, of Mackinac, cited instances of good crops of "Catawba."

Mr. Crandell, of Champaign, had had vines of this grape seven years; for the first four years it had done well, but now it rots. He would renew the vines.

Mr. Crosby, of Centralia, had had poor success with the "Catawba," and would discard the grape.

Mr. Spaulding, of Cobden, thought that it would not be advisable to discard this grape.

Mr. Baldwin said that it did well in La Salle County.

The motion to strike "Catawba" from the list was lost.

"Clinton" and "Concord" retained.

Several spoke high in favor of the "Creveling" grape as among the best. Retained.

"Delaware," "Diana," "Hartford Prolific," "Hirbermont," "Norton's Virginia," and "Rogers Nos. 14 and 15," retained.

Mr. Riehe has had the "Iona" grafted on the "Concord" and it promises well. He thinks the sickly plants sent out have damaged the reputation of this variety.

Mr. Hammond says that it don't succeed at Warsaw.

"Ives Seedling" was recommended for trial.

Mr. Meers said that it is hardy, grows vigorously, without mildew or rot, sells high, and is one of the most profitable of all varieties.

Adjourned till 2 p. m.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon, the Society proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

President—A. M. Brown, of Villa Ridge.

Vice Presidents—At Large—Tyler McWhorter, of Mercer County; First District—Jonathan Periam, of Cook; Second—Robert Douglas, of Waukegan; Third—A. R. Whitney, of Franklin Grove; Fourth—A. C. Hammond, of Warsaw; Fifth—Arthur Bryant, of Princeton; Sixth—S. G. Minkler, of Oswego; Seventh—E. Daggey, of Tuscola; Eighth—L. C. Francis, of Springfield; Ninth—Nathan Overman, of Canton; Tenth—John A. Pettingill, of Bunker Hill; Eleventh—N. W. Abbot, of Centralia; Twelfth—John W. Hunter, of Ashley; Thirteenth—Thomas A. Holcomb.

Secretary—W. C. Flagg.

Assistant Secretary—T. A. E. Holcomb.

Five hundred dollars was voted to Mr. Flagg for his services as Secretary.

THE NEXT MEETING.

Mr. Huggins, on behalf of the Bunker Hill Horticultural Society, extended an invitation to the society to hold its next annual meeting at Bunker Hill, in Macoupin County.

Mr. Nelson tendered the hospitality of Wilmington.

On motion of Mr. Earl, Bunker Hill was selected, and the next annual meeting will be held in December, 1868, on the call of the Executive Committee.

THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Ruhl introduced the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The people of this State were assured that in locating the Illinois Industrial University [illegible]

[illegible]

… "Miami" to that of "McCormick," the name of the originator. Carried; and it was put on the list for Southern Illinois.

BLACKBERRIES.

"Kittatinny" was put on trial for all parts of the State.

"Lawton" was retained.

GOOSEBERRIES.

"Arneliam Seedling" stricken out.

CURRANTS.

The list of currants was passed as it now stands.

HORTICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Gregory, Regent of the Illinois Industrial University, was invited to address the Society on the subject of "Horticultural Education." He started out with the idea that horticultural education could be made practicable, for this was an age of progress. We all know that throughout the West there is a prejudice against book farming, and, of course, against book gardening. From the Michigan College of Agriculture, the students have returned home with a knowledge of how to make farming and gardening profitable. We have had streams of learning poured out upon the laboring population with the best results. No class has been more benefited by the schools than this class, and they have made great progress, perhaps greater progress, than any other class of men. In all the schools where they have been admitted, the laboring classes have excelled, and used the opportunity to better advantage. It is not intended to make the University one of stereotype, but to make it one of progress, of the improvements of horticultural science, to prove the value of new plants, new implements and new modes of culture. We also propose to diffuse horticultural science, not that we intend or expect to teach every boy who works in a garden, for this is impossible, but to send out students to teach others, to enable a portion of them to grasp new ideas. The school is not to be the common school but the college of the higher branches of horticulture. We have a plot of around of twenty to thirty acres, devoted to experiment in horticulture, that shall be separate and under the charge of the Professor of Horticulture, who, with his subordinates, will be held responsible for it. That the student shall labor in the field, in the actual duties of the garden, and practise what they have been taught. Hard study never did kill anybody, nor never can kill anybody. Students must have active exercise. It is the want of labor that kills. We will prove that to make a man healthy he need not be made a fool. We will send out column after column of men to all parts of the country, educated and vigorous, men who will impart new energies to every department of useful labor.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the close of Mr. Gregory's remarks Mr. Flagg offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we believe the interests of agriculture and horticulture demand, as a part of our Industrial University scheme of education, annual courses of lectures on agricultural and horticultural topics, to be delivered before the practical farmers of the State, accompanied by discussions and such other methods as may seem best calculated to instruct in the best methods and systems of farming, fruit-growing and stock-growing to the end that the farmers of the State, already in mature and active life, may obtain some of the hitherto denied advantages of industrial education.

Which was adopted.

Mrs. Cutler offered the following:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that in this most noble attempt to raise the laboring man to his original sovereignty, by making him the intellectual peer of the highest in this or any other land, woman should not be neglected, but should, as in the family, stand side by side with her brothers, drinking at the same great fountain of knowledge and be cultured in sympathy with him that the symmetry of the race may be maintained, and the equal humanity of the race be practically asserted; therefore, in the Industrial University, she should have her full share of the beneficence of the State and nation.

Mr. C. made a few eloquent remarks in support of the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. H. C. Freeman offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this society that in the admission of students to the Industrial University, both sexes be placed upon equal terms.

Which was adopted.

Several interesting reports from Vice Presidents were read and ordered printed, with the transactions.

The society adjourned. RURAL.

COBDEN, Ill., September 6.

FOURTH DAY.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. J. M. Gregory.

After the adjournment last evening the hall was cleared and at an early hour was occupied by dancers, who enjoyed themselves until an early hour this morning. The Regent of the Industrial University was present in the early part of the evening, to give encouragement to this social and health giving exercise. Most of the old members of the Horticultural Society participated in the many amusements. I observed that old legs were not quite as good as new to keep step to the dulcet strains of cat gut.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Committee on Wine reported five samples—none of them of much merit, being new and mostly soured. Mr. C. D. Brogdon offered the following:

Resolved, That this Society earnestly recommend that all packages of fruit sent to market be marked with the name of the variety of fruits, in order that the general public may associate with their proper names the merits and demerits of the different varieties, and thereby acquire a more intelligent and discriminating taste, that will enable the grower of the choicest sorts to better compete with the grower of inferior kinds.

Passed.

Mr. Deyo said the rule for picking peaches is to pick them just when they begin to color—when about two-thirds grown. Of course such peaches are not fit to eat.

Several parties discussed the subject of packing and shipping unripe fruit, and the practice was condemned.

Mr. Emery offered the following:

Resolved, That it is to the interest of both the fruit-grower and consumer that all fruits and vegetables be sold by weight, instead of by the box, basket, or bushel.

Several persons spoke in favor of the resolution, and urged that every person use their influence to put so obvious a rule in practice. It passed unanimously.

Mr. Wier presented specimens of the leaf folder on the grape.

Dr. Warder stated that the insect must be hand-picked.

Several persons stated that hand picking was the only remedy that in all cases will be effectual. When the ground was dry and hot, if brushed off, they were generally killed.

Mr. Wier offered the following, which was passed:

WHEREAS, Having listened with great pleasure to the music of the "Rural Cornet Band," of Champaign County, both in their efforts at the hall, on the mountain tops and in the valleys of the "grand chain," mornings and evenings; therefore,

Resolved, That a vote of thanks are hereby tendered said band for their commendable efforts to add to the pleasure of the present session of the society.

Mr. Wier called up his resolution in regard to a proprietary right in new plants.

Dr. Pierce moved that the subject be referred to a committee of three to report at the next annual session.

Messrs. Dunlop, Ruhl, and Loomis spoke in favor, and Mr. Bryant against. Passed.

COMMITTEES.

Rearrangement of Fruit Districts—O. B. Galusha, J. Sherman, D. B. Wier, Northern Illinois; F. K. Phoenix, M. L. Dunlop, E. S. Hull, Central Illinois; H. C. Freeman, V. K. Deyo, N. W. Abbott, Southern Illinois.

Meteorology—J. W. Tollman, John Grant, S. C. Spalding.

Botany—Dr. Vesey, W. D. D. Loomis, E. S. Hull.

Entomology—C. V. Riley, J. Huggins, T. A. E. Holcomb.

Ornithology—R. Holden, G. W. Minier, Jas. R. Starr.

Ornamental and Useful Trees—S. Edwards, J. K. Pell, M. L. Dunlop.

Ad Interim—W. C. Flagg, O. B. Galusha, M. L. Dunlop, H. D. Emory, V. K. Deyo, E. S. Hull.

Pear Blight—O. B. Galusha.

Grape Rot—W. C. Flagg.

Peach Rot—V. K. Deyo.

Shipping and Fruit Packages—M. L. Dunlop, E. S. Hull.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to have published one thousand copies of the transactions for 1867; 250 in muslin and 750 in paper covers; that each member shall be sent one copy bound in muslin and two in paper, and the remainder be distributed to societies, periodicals, &c., under the direction of the Executive Committee.

The Committee on Final Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That our warmest thanks are tendered to the citizens of Cobden and vicinity for the generous hospitality extended to the members of this society.

Resolved, That we present our thanks to the Illinois Central, Chicago & Alton, Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads for their liberality in returning members free to their respective homes.

Rev. J. M. Gregory, Regent of the Industrial University, has made a suggestion to [illegible]

[illegible]

… excursions. There will also be dancing and gymnastic, and plenty of other amusements too numerous to mention.

Of course there will be on the ground a sufficiency of edibles, and drinkables and in the shady places of the park those who choose to do so may refresh the inner man, while those who prefer it may listen to the eloquence of Governor Oglesby, General Osborne and other popular orators.

The tickets are only one dollar, and we have never seen a programme which provided so much for so little outlay. Besides the *quid pro quo*, every ticket bought is aiding a noble cause. Trains of cars run each way at various hours during the day, and visitors can spend a longer or shorter time at the park as their convenience or inclination may prompt. The hours of leaving the Illinois Depot are 8 and 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S SOCIETY.

Meeting in the Circuit Court-Room—Addresses—The Regeneration of Ireland.

A meeting of young Irishmen was held in the Circuit Court Room on Saturday night, for the purpose of forming a literary and political society with a view to mental and moral improvement and the furtherance of the cause of Irish independence.

Mr. Charles Kay was elected Chairman, and Mr. T. O'Neil Russell, secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to form a literary club of the young Irishmen of Chicago. He said also almost every other nationality here had such a club, and he thought it unfortunate that they had not had one before. It would be called the I. R. B. Club of Chicago, and would be a secret organization, subject to the Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood. They expected to secure the services of such men as Wendell Phillips, and to adopt every practicable means of improvement.

Mr. John P. Hodnett was then introduced. He said that they had assembled to perform a duty which they owed to Ireland the land of their birth, and to America, the home of their adoption. Several of the young Irishmen of Chicago wanted a society for their mutual improvement, and for this purpose the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood had assembled to-night. The Germans have, in their Turner organization, some of the most intellectual men in the city. Without intelligence it is impossible to elevate the race. To regenerate the Irishmen in this land, and to give liberty to their fatherland, they had come here to-night. There are some of their young men, he said, who do not like to unite themselves with the older men, and it is desirable that when they try to proclaim the principles of liberty they should be united among themselves. Before three years they hoped to see the old country free. He asked if there are enough young Irishmen in this city to sustain such an organization. He knew that there were. Forty men like the Spartan band are enough to kindle the fires of liberty, and to wrest from their foes the liberty of which they are deprived. Could there be a young man in that hall who would not join in such an undertaking? In this society they would be allowed to discuss all topics but religious ones. The political issues that now distract the country would be debated and the speeches of public men dissected, in order to see if they carried the doctrines of universal liberty. If they do not, the party which they represent cannot live. The London *Times* said that they were sorry that they had not recognized the Southern Confederacy and established an oligarchy here and a Canadian monarchy to the North. But never would Irishmen yield to the petty tyranny which would destroy this Republic and build a monarchy here. As long as the eternal hills shall last, the glory of American arms should shine out in the faces of the tyrants of the world.

He asked the young men of Chicago what they had done for the cultivation of Irish talent. Have they done anything for the elevation of this people in America and the maintenance of the Republic in Ireland? Some would say that they had given their money without joining the organization. Some of the money, he admitted, had been squandered, but only a million and a half had been sent to Ireland, and they should not think that their money had done all that had been accomplished. England had been shaken from [illegible] to foundation. It was the young men who had done this because they loved their native land, and were willing to shed their blood for her. Now that they had rolled the ball almost to the top of the hill, would they let it fall back? He found, in many places that he had visited, that some who had opposed the movement before, were now with them. The young men of America could be organized to co-operate with the Fenian Brotherhood from Maine to California. When they had their determined to effect liberty, they would succeed, and England, and hell, could not keep them from becoming freemen.

During the late war Irishmen had shown conspicuously in every battle in which they were engaged. They volunteered to keep the face of liberty unclouded, and that the Republic might live. In all his travels he did not find a Fenian who harbored a thought against the maintenance of this Government. Some they had lost who would ever be regretted. One bright star was Thomas Francis Meagher. That voice which was heard at the head of armies, that tongue which never spoke but for liberty, has gone down into the dark waters. He lived to see slavery wiped from the national banner, and the principles of this Republic triumphant. His name would be remembered among the brave. The speaker had heard him say "Wherever you see a tyrant, squelch him." He lived to catch the first glory of the coming victory—till he saw Columbia wrested from the grasp of despotism, and to greet the return of peace. Young Meagher is no more, and the great object for which he strove is still unaccomplished. Should the young Irishmen of this country all wear away leaving the cause to be built when they are gone? Let them unite with the powerful Fenian Brotherhood and obtain the aid of the glorious American Republic, until the flag of the free should float over their land. America had sent food to their starving ones at home, and he would lift up to universal execration the Irishman who would raise his hand against this glorious Union. Let prelates denounce them. Let office-seeking demagogues spew out their venom, let Catholic judges who sold their people now rotting in British dungeons, let the hungry Irish lawyers pronounce their verdict against them, but free men, with free thought and free speech, would wage unceasing war, until truth and liberty should be enthroned, not only in Ireland, but all empires of the whole world.

France had attempted to establish a monarchy on this Continent, but the Union gave out her mandate and the French troops were withdrawn, the monarchy was destroyed, and the Republic of Mexico once more had arisen. And he hoped that the next republic which appeared would be that of dear old Ireland.

Maximilian met the fate which he deserved. If every tyrant in Ireland could be taken they should suffer the penalty of death as a warning to other tyrants. If they could only get an Irish army in to the field they would let the red-coats see what pluck the Irish have in the cause of liberty.

The wind brought to them often yet the sound of starvation in Ireland, although teeming with the riches of nature. She cannot turn her eyes to tyrannous England, nor to despotic Spain, nor to Austria, nor to Italy, but only to free America—the greatest and best of nations. The sympathies of the good and great of this Republic are with her, and here Ireland sees the morning star of her liberty arising. Her priests prove false to her. After all the suffering she has gone through, Cardinal Paul Cullen is seen feasting and revelling while his countrymen are starving. Can the young men of Chicago see such conduct and not condemn it? Can a man throw off his sacerdotal robes and turn his back on his country with impunity? The young men are the ones to say. If they co-operate they should soon have Fenian priests in Ireland and America, and then for the tug of war until their liberties are brought back.

There is one priest in Ireland—a priest and good man—whose name Irishmen could hear with pride, standing like a pillar of liberty—John, Archbishop of Tuam. He is the only ecclesiastical friend of Irish liberty in high position. Instead of going to Rome to pour out jewels at the feet of his Holiness, he remained at home with his flocks. All honor to him.

The speaker called upon the young men who had made themselves names on many a bloody field to join now to carry the light of liberty on their bayonets to Ireland, and establish a Republic there like to America, which stands to-day the most glorious of all Governments, and the fear and hate of the tyrants of the Old World.

Thomas O'Neil Russell, of the *Irish Republic*, was next called upon. He said that the eyes of the Irish people were now more open to the condition of the country than ever before. There was no field in which the Irish arms had not been made illustrious, and if they had thrown themselves into the cause of liberty in their own land with equal earnestness, they would have been successful. The speaker endorsed the project of forming a society as proposed.

Mr. Hodnett stated further the plan of the proposed organization. There would none be admitted who were over thirty years of age. They would be taught the sword practice, and furnished with Irish literature and other means of improvement, and kept from habits of idleness and dissipation. He hoped also that it would be made a condition that members should be provided with business positions. It would be a society of brotherly love, one which should never be destroyed. It would elevate them socially, politically and morally.

He asked those who wished to join the society, to become men of influence and intelligence, to remain and talk the matter over.

The meeting then closed, and quite a number stayed and handed in their names as members of the organization.

THE SOLDIERS' PICNIC.

Meeting of Committee of Arrangements.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' Picnic and Fair, was held in Crosby's Music Hall on Saturday afternoon, Judge J. B. Bradwell presiding. The report of the last meeting was read by the secretary, C. M. Hawley, Esq.

Judge Bradwell stated some of the objects of the meeting, which was called for the purpose of completing arrangements for the Soldiers' Picnic, on Thursday, at Haas' Park, and the grand Fair on the second Tuesday in November. He said [illegible]

[illegible]

… of his commission and see that they made the matter known to the company above.

On motion of General Beveridge, it was voted that all money received from the picnic, fair, &c., shall pass through the hands of the financial Secretary.

Various committees announced that they had sold all the tickets left with them, and had the money, from $50 to $100, ready to pay over.

General Salomon read a note from Mr. S. Brunswick, announcing that a billiard tournament would be held in his hall, Nos. 47 and 49 State street, from the 9th to the 14th instant, the proceeds of which would be given for the benefit of soldiers' families.

General Salomon also stated that a citizen of Chicago had, after several years' labor, prepared a screen, banner and table, elaborately wrought with tens of different colors, with the names of civil, military, and naval officers of the United States, &c., which he proposed to present to the Fair to be disposed of there, one-half of the proceeds to be given to the soldiers' fund, and the balance retained by himself.

On motion, the proposition was referred to a committee consisting of General E. S. Salomon, Mrs. Dyas, Mrs. Clark, Dr. Beaks, A. Booth and Captain Kloerer, who should consider the propriety of accepting it.

After some further discussion of details concerning the picnic and fair, the committee adjourned to meet on Saturday next at 3 o'clock.

A MUSICAL THIEF.

Swindling in Pianofortes, and Paying with False Notes.

Dalos Spalding is one of those versatile individuals who make it happen. Whatever pursuit he engages in, he makes himself a conspicuous and envied object—conspicuous to the world, and envied by those who sympathize with him in his sphere of action. If he were honest he might have become famous, but, being a rascal, he has become notoriously infamous.

When Spalding was last before the public it was as a burnt cork artist with "Sam'l Gaylord's" minstrel troupe, under the more romantic cognomen of Frank Howard. Acquiring considerable reputation as a singer and composer of ballads he attracted the attention of several leading music publishing houses, some of whom suggested to him the idea of accepting a position as agent for them, offering him fair commissions for his services.

Being peculiarly in his line of business, and presenting an opportunity for making some addition to his income, Howard availed himself of the offers made and successfully disposed of several instruments for different parties; he became a valued agent of Messrs. Root & Cady. The firm had published several pieces of his music, and entertained a very favorable opinion of him, which was in no manner diminished by the prompt returns made by him after effecting the sale of several instruments. He became an authorized traveling agent for them, and finding it sufficiently profitable, as it seemed, abandoned negro minstrelsy altogether. About four weeks since he wrote to Root & Cady requesting them to send him three pianos, shipping them to Henry, Illinois. The order was immediately complied with. After the lapse of several days, during which time they received no remittances or acknowledgment of the receipt of the instruments, the firm addressed a letter to Spalding, requesting an explanation. They received in reply a ten day's note, purporting to be given by a man named Morgan, residing in [illegible], Henry County, Illinois. Upon writing to a bank in that town two or three days later, they ascertained that the note was a forgery. Much astonished at this discovery, Mr. Morgan was next written to, and the third of this month he replied to the communication, stating that he had paid the full price of one of the instruments, a portion of it in money, and the remainder in a second-hand piano. The latter, Mr. Morgan wrote, Spaulding had sent to a man named M. Garrett, at Toronto, Canada West. It was thus made apparent that the agent had proved unworthy of the trust reposed in him. From the freight agent at Henry, the firm learned that one of the instruments had been sold, and the other two shipped to Laporte, Ind., by Spalding's direction. The firm then despatched an agent to Laporte to hunt up the wandering property, and very soon received a telegram from him stating that the pianos had been reshipped from that point to a man named D. Gardner, at Toronto. Root & Cady then reported the whole affair to Deputy Superintendent Nelson, who immediately communicated with the Chief of Police of Toronto, Captain Prince, telegraphing the main features of the case. This was done about one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and at six o'clock the same evening a reply was received at the Central Police Station, stating that Spalding was arrested and that the two instruments had been recovered. Detective Elliott, accompanied by one of Root & Cady's men, immediately went on to Toronto, and will return with the prisoner and the stolen property. The loss of the music firm, had not the instruments been recovered, would have been about $2,000.

Spalding is a Canadian by birth, and it is understood has highly respectable relations, who will grieve over this lasting taint upon his reputation.

Handkerchief Flirtations.

Some genius has recently reduced to a system the popular habit of getting up flirtations by means of the handkerchief. The language of flowers is out of date. It is too elaborate and roundabout a mode of conveying the tender emotions. Commend us to the handkerchief. The use of it is so handy, so natural and so easily acquired, that any one who has tried it will at once perceive its advantages over the old complicated fan system. The handkerchief, too, is suggestive in connection with flirtations. Think of the troubles that poor Desdemona got into by not taking proper care of that ill-starred handkerchief which the Egyptian woman gave to old Mrs. Othello. Truly, as his successor remarked, "there's magic in the web of it." Let anyone look in of a Saturday afternoon, to the matinees at some of our theatres, and we will say that there is a vast deal of meaning in a handkerchief. But hitherto it has been an unwritten language, and those who use it have known but little of its fundamental principles. Hence the many mistakes and misconceptions which too often follow, just as with two persons conversing in a language with which both are unfamiliar. The following key may serve as a useful guide to the young of both sexes who are ambitious to acquire this elegant accomplishment:

Drawing across the lips—Desirous of getting acquainted.
Drawing across the eyes—I am sorry.
Taking by centre—You are too willing.
Dropping—We will be friends.
Twirling in both hands—Indifference.
Drawing across the cheek—I love you.
Drawing through the hands—I hate you.
Letting it rest on the right cheek—Yes.
Letting it rest on the left cheek—No.
Twirling in left hand—I wish to get rid of you.
Twirling in right hand—I love another.
Folding it—I wish to speak with you.
Over the shoulder—Follow me.
Opposition corners in both hands—Wait for me.
Drawing across the forehead—We are watched.
Placing on right ear—You have changed.
Placing on left ear—I have a message for you.
Letting it remain on the eyes—You are cruel.
Winding round fore finger—I am engaged.
Winding round third finger—I am married.
N. B. Practice makes perfect.

Should these rules be copied into the *Programme* on matinee days, they might be studied with advantage between the acts, and then the effect might be curious to witness.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—ARREST OF THE PERPETRATORS.—Between nine and ten o'clock last evening, a highway robbery was committed on Jefferson street, under circumstances of peculiar interest. Two brothers named Keefe, residing at No. [illegible] Canal street, while escorting two young ladies to their homes, were suddenly attacked by two men, knocked down, and one of them robbed of a valuable gold watch. Mr. James Keefe carried the article in his vest pocket, and the entire left half of this garment was torn off in order to secure the prize. The robbers, after accomplishing their purpose, fled from the scene, while the party thus violently assaulted hastened to give information at the Union Street Station. The ladies, Misses Mary Morrison and Annie Mulhn, had taken very particular note of the men, and gave Sergeant Bardell such a perfect description of the robbers, that half an hour after they were both lodged in the Station. They gave their names as John Kett and Pat. McConnell. The gold watch and part of the vest have not yet been recovered.

A WOLF IN LAMB'S CLOTHING.—Frederick Austin, a young gentleman who resides at the corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street, and who tunes pianos for a living, last evening donned the habiliments of the lady of the house, and boldly ventured forth in quest of conquests. He rambled about all the evening, and at last crossed over into the North Division. Here he was sadly checked in his amusement. An officer espied him, and crinoline, chignon, bonnet, parasol, bustle and all, were lodged in the Huron street Station. Mr. Austin, although a very handsome, has proved himself a very dangerous man, and hence his incarceration. The landlady can again get possession of her clothes and boarder by calling at the station. He was as kindly cared for last evening as any lady should be, and on several occasions he was touched to tears. He subsequently slept. His story will be continued at the Police Court this morning.

General Notices.

COMMISSIONER OF TAXES, Office 15 Wells-st., Chicago, September 9, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Assessors of the several Divisions of the city having returned their books to this office they are now open, and persons interested may examine the assessed value of their property, and any and all who have not made a return of their Personal Property are hereby notified to do so at once, as the Assessors are obliged, under a penalty, to assess all delinquents double and ten per cent additional. A prompt return may yet correct this assessment.

C. N. HOLDEN,
Commissioner of Taxes.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE EAST!

An Important Arrangement.

DAILY LINE
OF THE
Pullman Palace Coaches
BETWEEN
CHICAGO AND ROCHESTER,
Commencing SUNDAY, Sept. 8th,
(And every day, except Saturday, thereafter,) one of the magnificent Drawing-room Coaches of the
PULLMAN PALACE LINE!
Will be attached to the
4:15 P. M. Fast New York Express,
Via Michigan Central R. R.,
AND RUN
Through from Chicago to Rochester.

THROUGH TICKETS, and all information [illegible] at the General Office of the Michigan Central Railroad, in Tremont House Block, Chicago.

H. E. SARGENT,
General Superintendent.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Western Passenger Agent.

PROF. W. W. VANCE, Psychologist, [illegible] Address W. W. VANCE, Lewiston, Maine.

PATTERN MAKING.
Wm. U. Thiving,
[illegible]

Professional.

CONSUMPTION.
THROAT DISEASES.
CATARRH,
Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.
THE NEW SYSTEM OF CURE!
I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.
THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE
100 Washington-st.

We have recently spoken of the loathsome disease, nasal catarrh, and its termination in Throat diseases, Consumption and death, and have shown that this terrible disease, the primary symptoms of which at first seem to be but annoyances, invariably ends sooner or later in consumption, or the destruction or serious injury of the senses and the internal structure of the throat and head.

We now give timely notice that this season of the year is peculiarly favorable for their proper treatment and speedy and permanent cure, by the new system of practice which I have introduced, and of which, after unprecedented success for years, I am warranted in speaking as the true mode of cure in this prevalent and dangerous class of maladies.

No one of ordinary observation need be reminded that the greater number of deaths by consumption occur in fall and spring time, and that at these seasons more than any other throat diseases advance rapidly into hopeless consumption.

More can be done by the Asian system of cure at this season than for many months to come, in arresting the disease and in restoring the patient to health.

Catarrh and Asthma are curable, and readily yield to the new remedies; so is it with Throat affections and Bronchitis, and even the early stages of Consumption. The afflicted are invited to call and investigate for themselves.

Patients may, after an examination, receive medicines and return home, where the remedies can be used with entire success.

☞ Persons who cannot call may write for a "list of questions," and a little book upon the subject, enclosing postage stamps for the same. Address

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
Lock Box [illegible] Chicago.

Dry Goods.

Field, Benedict & Co.,
34 and 36 Lake-st.,
Have now in store a large assortment of
SEASONABLE WOOLLENS,
Comprising all varieties of
BEAVERS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, ETC.
Tailors' Trimmings
and Fashion Plates.
☞ We will compete in prices with any market.

DUNLOP BROTHERS,
49 LAKE-ST.,
JOBBERS OF
NOTIONS,
Fancy Goods, Hosiery,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
Woollens, Buck Mits and Gloves, &c.
☞ Our stock is fresh and complete, and our prices as low as any house in the city.
☞ Low figures made to close Cash buyers.

TO JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS & NOTIONS.
WE HAVE APPOINTED
MR. B. R. LANDON, of Chicago,
Our SALES AGENT to take orders from the Trade for our
LADIES' PAPER COLLARS & CUFFS.
WM. P. LYON & SON,
NEW YORK CITY.

Educational.

CHICAGO ART SCHOOL, Incorporated by the State of Illinois. Music, Drawing, Painting, Elocution and Light Gymnastics. Excellent instructors in all departments. Fall term (ten weeks) commences Sept. 12. For circulars apply to or address H. T. MERRILL, Library Rooms, Library Hall, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, At Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location, commences its fall session September 19th, 1867. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AT AUBURNDALE, Mass. Fall term begins September 26th. Address CHAS. W. CUSHING.

SELECT BOYS' SCHOOL, AT AUBURNDALE, Mass. Begins September 19th. Address CHAS. W. CUSHING.

GERMAN. A few gentlemen wishing to study German, can be accommodated with FIRST CLASS BOARD in a German Teacher's Family. Apply at No. 73 Fourteenth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

EDUCATIONAL—A few pupils will be taken in the family of the Principal of the QUACKENBOS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, As boarders. To such pupils very favorable opportunities are afforded for the acquisition of the Modern Languages. 108 and 110 Canal. G. QUACKENBOS, Principal.

SELECT CLASS for LITTLE GIRLS. A select Class for Little Girls between the ages of 10 and 15, will open September 9th, at No. [illegible] under the charge of two experienced ladies from the East. The Course will comprise Thorough English, French under a native teacher, Drawing and Needlework. Parents desiring to avail their children will please make immediate application at No. 113 Wabash av.

THE MISSES STEVENS' SCHOOL,
63 THIRD-AV.
The FALL TERM of this School will commence on MONDAY, the 16th of September.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
Commences its next year, September 19, 1867. The examination of candidates for admission will begin on the 19th of September, and continue through the week. As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. [illegible] Circulars containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, expenses, educational advantages, etc., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES H. [illegible], Registrar, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

Artists' Materials.

Artists' Materials
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AT JEVNE & ALMINI'S,
152 & 154 Clark-st.
Materials for Wax Flowers.

Lamps, Glassware, &c.

E. F. SLOCUM,
SUCCESSOR TO POPE & SLOCUM,
Wholesale Dealer in
LAMPS,
Chandeliers, Table Glassware, &c., &c.
☞ Buyers at wholesale will find a large assortment of New Goods, including many bargains in our line, at 121 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

Copartnership Notices.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned [illegible]
DAVID Y. PHILLIPS.

Business Cards.

MEEKER BROTHERS, successors to [illegible] & CO., manufacturers of
POCKET BOOKS,
[illegible]

Dentistry.

DENTAL.
[illegible]

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC—There will be a Regular Convocation of LaFayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. [illegible]

Real Estate.

Choice Lake Shore
RESIDENCE PROPERTY
FOR SALE BY
CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
128 Washington-st.

[illegible]

Call Soon if You Want to Buy Cheap.
CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
128 WASHINGTON-ST.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE
For an investment, corner of Wabash-av. and Twelfth-st. This property fronts 121 feet on Wabash-av., and 160 feet on Twelfth-st., and for either subdivision and sale or for an investment is the most desirable piece of property offered for sale in Chicago. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. For terms, call at my office, between 11 o'clock a. m. and 6 p. m.
MARTIN ANDREWS,
Real Estate Rooms, No. 6 Opera House.

COOK COUNTY LANDS FOR SALE. About 300 acres of land in Hyde Park Township, on the lake shore, at Clarke's Point, for sale by JACOB FORSYTH, executor estate Geo. W. Clark, deceased, office 44 Clark-st., Chicago.

Pianos.

WEBER
PIANO FORTES!
Having received a number of these splendid instruments, the musical public are cordially invited to call and examine them at the store of
DE MOTTE BROS.,
91 Washington-st., Chicago.
☞ Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Music Books and Musical Merchandise.

Proposals.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

In accordance with the requirements of an act entitled "An act to provide for the location of the seat of Government of the State of Nebraska, and for the erection of Public Buildings thereat," approved June 14th, 1867, plans and specifications will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, at Omaha, Nebraska, until the 10th day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock m., for the Capitol Building to be erected at Lincoln.

The foundation of the building is required to be of stone, and the superstructure of stone or brick; the building must be constructed to accommodate the executive offices (six in number) and the assembly of the two houses of the Legislature; and the cost of the edifice must not exceed forty thousand ($40,000) dollars.

The architect whose plans are adopted will be appointed superintendent of construction, and receive ample compensation for his services, as by law provided.

DAVID BUTLER, Governor,
THOS. P. KENNARD, Secretary,
JOHN GILLESPIE, Auditor,
Commissioners.
Lincoln, Nebraska, Aug. 29, 1867.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Dubuque & [illegible] Company, at their office in the city of Dubuque, Iowa, after MONDAY, Sept. [illegible], and until MONDAY, Sept. [illegible], at 2 o'clock p. m., for the construction of Piers, Foundations, and the necessary work for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River, between Dubuque and Dunleith, except the superstructure.

Plans and specifications for said work may be seen at the office of the Company on and after Sept. [illegible].

Satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

Bids will be opened and contracts awarded to the best bidder on TUESDAY, Sept. 10th, 1867.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. E. AINSWORTH, Engineer.

Lumber, Shingles, &c.

M. W. O'BRIEN. J. L. WALSH.
O'BRIEN & WALSH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SAGINAW LUMBER,
LATHS, SHINGLES,
CEDAR POSTS,
RED CEDAR LUMBER.
All kinds of Lumber on hand, or sawed to order, at the lowest market prices.
Yard and Office on the West Branch of the Chicago River, on LUMBER-ST., corner of MAXWELL.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Medical.

DRS. BODENHAMER & FAXON
Devote exclusive attention to the treatment of
PILES, FISTULA,
And all other Diseases of the Rectum.
Office—84 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2.
Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
CONSULTATIONS FREE.

Flour.

NAUGATUCK,
DOUGLAS,
AND
HARBOR MILLS
FLOUR
FOR SALE BY
RICE BROTHERS,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Dissolution.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have to-day dissolved their copartnership by mutual agreement. Mr. F. SCHOENHOFEN, the remaining partner, will take charge of all the business [illegible]

Removal.

CROSS, DANE & WESTLAKE,
HAVE REMOVED TO
95 and 97 Michigan-av.
PLAIN, STAMPED AND JAPANNED TINWARE,
Westlake's Patent Lantern, &c.
Sole agents for the "[illegible]" and "[illegible]" Cooking Stoves, "Orient" Base Burning Parlor Stove, and other first-class stoves.

For Sale.

Seines, Nets, Twine, &c.
[illegible]
H. & G. W. LORD,
[illegible]

Coal.

J. L. HATHAWAY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Briar Hill, Mineral Ridge, Blossburg, [illegible]

Roofing Material.

Roofing Material Depot
[illegible]

Auction Sales.

AUCTION TRADE SALE OF
Boots, Shoes & Brogans.
We will offer to the Trade,
Wednesday, September 11th, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

There are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued. 1st. Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d. The TRI-WEEKLY, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the WEEKLY, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune:
Daily delivered in the city (per week) ... $ [illegible]
" " " (per quarter) ... [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers (per annum, payable in advance) ... [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, (per annum, payable in advance) ... [illegible]
Weekly, (per annum, payable in advance) ... [illegible]

Fractional parts of the year at the same rates.

Persons remitting and ordering five, or more copies of either the Tri-Weekly or Weekly editions, may retain ten per cent of the subscription price as a commission.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering the address of your papers changed, to prevent delay, be sure and specify what edition you take—Weekly, Tri-Weekly, or Daily. Also, give your PRESENT and future address.

Money, by Draft, Express, Money Orders, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address TRIBUNE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1867.

THE AMNESTY BUSINESS.

For some time past it has been reported from Washington that the President was about to issue a Proclamation of Amnesty that would embrace nearly all classes of persons who were engaged in the rebellion. These rumors were not treated seriously by any considerable portion of the press, because they were looked upon as ridiculous and without foundation. It would seem, however, that they are well founded, and that the President has really determined to issue such a document; that there is no serious division on the subject in his Cabinet, and that the arrangement of some minor details is all that delays its appearance.

The President has no authority whatever, either under the Constitution or any law of Congress, to issue a proclamation of amnesty. The Constitution says "he shall have "power to grant reprieves and pardons for "offences against the United States, except "in cases of impeachment." No mention is made of "amnesty" in the Constitution; yet amnesty is very different from either a reprieve or a pardon. A reprieve is the suspension of the execution of a sentence for a certain time—a respite after a sentence of death. A pardon is the forgiveness of the act of an offender—a remission of penalty. But an amnesty is an act of general pardon, or freedom from penalty, granted to those guilty of some crime. It is wholesale antecedent pardon, and performs for masses of men, by simple proclamation, what a pardon performs for the individual. As we have said, it is not named in the Constitution; and in 1862, Congress, desiring to confer upon the President the power to offer conditional amnesty to those in arms against the Government, passed an act, the thirteenth section of which reads as follows:

"That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time, and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

In December, 1866, this section of the act of 1862 was repealed by Congress, under the apprehension of a purpose on the part of the Executive still further to abuse the power therein contained, by the indiscriminate pardon of all classes of rebels. There is no other statute in existence conferring similar power on the President; hence he is, as we have said, without authority, either under the Constitution or the laws of Congress, to issue a proclamation of amnesty.

Mr. Trumbull, in the debate on the repeal of the above-quoted section in the Senate, pointed out very clearly the legal nature of pardon and of amnesty and the difference between them. He regarded it as settled that a pardon is the remission of the crime or offence, and not of the conviction, and may be granted as well before as after conviction, and may be conditional or absolute. Such was the opinion of Mr. Wirt, when Attorney General, and the Supreme Court has since affirmed it, in part at least, as the Senator showed from the case of the *United States vs. Wilson*, 7 Peters, 171. In this case the opinion of the Court was delivered by Chief Justice Marshall, and it was decided that a pardon may be either absolute or conditional. In the course of his decision the Chief Justice said:

"A pardon is a deed, to the validity of which delivery is essential, and delivery is not complete without acceptance. It may then be rejected by the person to whom it is tendered; and if it be rejected, we have discovered no power in a Court to force it on him."

It would be difficult, we think, to make it plainer by words that in the nature of the case a pardon is altogether different from an amnesty. A pardon is a written deed, and must be delivered and accepted; and if a pardoned man would plead it in a court of justice, he must actually exhibit it to the court, or it will avail him nothing. As Senator Trumbull remarked: "A pardon is an act of mercy extended to an individual; it must be by deed; it must be pleaded—Chief Justice Marshall says it is essential to its validity that it must be delivered; an amnesty is a general pardon proclaimed by proclamation."

The power of Congress even to confer on the President the power to grant amnesty has been questioned, and there were not wanting those who doubted the constitutionality of the 13th section, which attempted to create such authority. But since that section has been expressly repealed, there certainly does not remain the shadow of lawful authority for the document we are assured is forthcoming from the White House. What particular point Mr. Johnson expects to gain by such a proclamation, we do not know, unless it be to complicate and confuse the political situation. Even if valid, such a proclamation would not enable the disfranchised rebels of the South to register or vote in the coming elections. The Reconstruction Act of July provides against such an emergency by declaring that "no person shall at any time be "entitled to be registered or to vote, by "reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty "for any act which, without such par"don or amnesty, would disqualify him "from registration or voting." This proclamation, therefore, cannot give a single ballot to the rebel party in the South, or bestow a single office on a hungry Copperhead; and beyond those disqualified from voting or holding office, we do not know of anybody in the South that is suffering for the want of "amnesty."

THE EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION.

The Roman Catholic Church had a solemn convocation of its hierarchy at Rome in June last, to which there went up Cardinals, Bishops and Prelates of every degree, from all parts of the world, and the result of the conference was a promise from the Pope that in due time there should be a council of the Church.

During the present month there is to be held at Lambeth Palace, in England, a grand convocation of the prelates of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the whole world. To this convocation the Bishops of the Church in the United States have been invited, and many of them will attend.

In England there has been for about thirty years an able and a growing party, which, tracing the Church back to its ancient history, finds warrant and precedent and authority for adhering to and observing many forms, ceremonies and, possibly, doctrines, which the Church in its general practice has rejected as appertaining to Popery. Thus, while [illegible] agree that the denial of the supremacy of Rome was correct and proper, they [illegible] that the denial and the independence of the English Church had been established, the ancient ritual, and [illegible] of the faith [illegible] by this Church, was adhered to for many generations. The [illegible] between [illegible] as to the time and the particulars of the rejection of the ritual of the Roman Church, and consequently, those who are [illegible]—that is, who cling to forms, ceremonies, vestments and church decorations, [illegible] that these things were authorized and required by the Church long after the authority of Rome had been [illegible], and are, therefore, proper to be used, [illegible] and observed now in the offices of the Church. There is also another body of men in the Church, able scholars and exemplary persons, who do not confine themselves to matters of outward ceremony, but boldly insist that the ancient faith of the Church is nearer to that of the Church of Rome than is admitted by the Church of England. Of these, Dr. Pusey is a prominent leader. It is true he has been silenced as a preacher, but his writings have had a powerful effect in England. A large number of persons holding office in the English Church who agreed with Dr. Pusey, have united with the Roman Catholic Church, and some of them have become priests in that body. The schism, if it may be so called, of Bishop Colenso, has not been without its embarrassment. Though the Church may be the established faith of the Kingdom, it is not the Church of the people, for it exists in Scotland—it is feeble in Ireland and its [illegible] as an establishment in that [illegible] may be [illegible] at any time, [illegible] that [illegible] but a minority of the people of England.

There was, at the late session of Parliament, a proposition to define by law the greater discipline of the Church in the matter of the ritual, but in view of the coming convocation, and of a Royal Commission to investigate that matter, legislation was postponed. It has been given [illegible] the Church or Parliament [illegible] … [illegible]

of the [illegible] … to subscribe; … has already substantially conformed to the other fundamental doctrines of that Church, but he [illegible] … subject to any other, such as existed for centuries in England from the time of Augustine.

One of the supposed objects of the Puseyite party is to renew the hitherto often tried invitation of a general union with the Greek Church. The fundamental doctrines of the Greek Church are mainly those of the Roman Catholic, but it denies the authority of Rome, repudiates the authority of all councils called since the 8th century, disclaims any pretense to infallibility and insists on independence. It is divided into ten or a dozen divisions, each governed by its own authority and independent of the others. It is the church of the Russian Empire and prevails all over the East. It has its organization in Austria. It numbers in Russia 49,000,000; in Turkey, 12,000,000; in Austria, 3,000,000; Greece and the Ionian Isles 1,200,000, and with others elsewhere, in all about 70,000,000. This is quite a respectable body of Christians to be invited to unite with the Anglican Church. The Greek Church has for over 1,000 years withstood all the excommunications and all the appeals of the Roman Catholic Church, refusing to be united with it, or to modify in the least any portion of its peculiar faith, discipline or doctrine. Though admitting the authority of a General Council of the Church, it has not had one for ten or eleven centuries. It has preserved its ancient faith unchanged, and has refused all alliances or unions that did not involve a subscription to its own faith. It, like the Church of England, claims to be the true Catholic Church, established by the Savior, and exhibits an unbroken succession from the Apostles.

The Greek Church admits the establishment of churches in any country, and the perfect independence of each church; but it reserves to itself the authority to decide upon their orthodoxy. That is the extent to which it has hitherto gone in the way of union with other churches. It will not modify its faith for any alliance, and hence it is that all overtures hitherto made by Protestant churches for union, have met with no success.

How far the Lambeth convocation is prepared to go in matters of doctrine, for the sake of a spiritual union with such a comparatively large body of Christians, remains to be seen, but when it is remembered that the Greek Church maintains that there are seven Sacraments, including the faith in the real presence in the Eucharist; the doctrine of Confession and Penance; the intercession of the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, exactly as these are taught in the Roman Catholic Church, it is hardly to be believed that Protestant England will ever consent to a union that will make a Church professing these doctrines, the Established Church of the realm. Whether the Puseyite party will favor such a union remains to be seen, but the other branch of the Church, making common cause with the Protestants of all other sects, will resist it to the end. Judging by the past, any union with the Greek Church will necessitate an adoption of the faith of the latter, and the faith of the latter, in general terms, is that of the Roman Catholic Church, with the supreme authority and infallibility of that Church left out. It may be that the English Church, disturbed and embarrassed by the Roman Catholic tendencies of so many of its prelates, clergy and the people, may find in a union with the Greek Church an escape from Rome, and may find in the intense antipathy of the Greek Church to that of the Roman Catholic a relief for the Protestant feeling of the people; but we hardly think so. Protestantism is not mere antagonism to Papal authority. It is not more independence in church government; it is something more than this—it is a rejection of all the doctrines peculiar to that Church. The doctrines of the Catholic Church are not rejected merely because they are taught by that Church, but because they are regarded as opposed to Christian truth. In that feeling the vast majority of the people of England concur, and the union of the English Church with the Greek, upon the doctrines of the Greek Church, may be regarded as anti-Roman Catholic policy; but it will never be accepted by the English people as a Protestant policy.

GRANT AND JOHNSON.

Our Washington correspondent in his despatch of the 4th instant, speaking of the interview between General Grant and the President, says: "That in this interview, "while on the subject of reconstruction, it is "understood that General Grant said to the "President, that but for the opposition of "the latter, the Constitutional Amendment "would have been adopted, and the ten ex"cluded States have been now in the Union." In this remark General Grant concentrated a volume of truth. Had it not been for Andrew Johnson's stubbornness, each of the ten States would now have its representatives in both houses of Congress, and the work of reconstruction would have been concluded without the intervention of military commanders, or the machinery which has had to be provided. One year ago, Andrew Johnson fought with all the power he could command the adoption of that amendment by the Legislature of Tennessee, and it was carried in spite of the threats and blandishments of Executive power. Whatever turbulence or disorder may exist in Tennessee to-day, is directly produced by the friends of the President, who take that mode of catering to his wishes and to the gratification of his vindictiveness. The amendment against which the President has so persistently labored is open to no objection save that it puts an end to the anomaly of representation without constituencies. Its disfranchisement is very limited, and even that may be removed by the action of Congress.

There is no provision of the amendment which Andrew Johnson has not, since he has been President, urged as a condition precedent to the restoration of the people of any of the rebel States to political privileges. Wherever there is any difference it consists in the mildness of the proposed amendment as compared with the severity recommended by the President. But Andrew Johnson's mind was afflicted with the Presidential fever; he proposed to organize the ten rebel States and hold them in personal subjection to himself—that he could command their ninety electoral votes for his own election. The amendment, if adopted, relieved those States from his thraldom and made them free, and hence his stubborn resistance and his malignant resolve to keep rebellion alive, and, if not permitted to rule the country at his pleasure, to do all that he can to keep it in disorder and confusion.

As it is the perverseness and baseness of men that necessitate laws for the punishment of crime and the protection of life, liberty and property, so the malignancy and stubbornness of Andrew Johnson has necessitated all the legislation which has taken place upon the subject of reconstruction. Had he not proved false to the principles upon which he was elected, and to his own oft-repeated declarations of duty, there would have been no necessity for the Civil Rights Act, nor for the Freedmen's Bureau Law. Had he adhered to the doctrine of his own instructions to the provisional authorities of the rebel States, that all their action depended upon the recognition and approval by Congress, and not of the Executive, he would have saved the rebels an immense waste of time and of empty declamation, and would have made the way of reconstruction smooth and easy. He would have saved the country an amount of vexation and anxiety, and would have hastened the day when the national authority would be fully recognized in all the States, and the National Congress might deliberate and act for a permanent adjustment of our taxation and finances.

But Andrew Johnson has nursed and fostered the spirit of rebellion until the nation, for its own defence, has had to place additional restrictions upon his treasonable followers. Reconstruction has become a compulsory procedure, and governments will have to be erected there in defiance of the contumacious minority. The country has thus far proceeded safely, notwithstanding the stubbornness of Andrew Johnson, and that it will proceed so safely to the end, in spite of his resistance, there is no question. He may fret and fume, and order and proclaim, for the few months that he is yet to linger in office, but the country, true to its own liberties, will nevertheless provide for and secure its own union and safety.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* endeavors to apply the *reductio ad absurdum* to Senator Trumbull's argument on the power of the States, under the national Constitution, to regulate the suffrage. The *Gazette* argues that if the States have this exclusive right, then "the majority may disfranchise the "minority, and then the majority of the re"mainder may disfranchise another minor"ity; and so on by successive disfranchise"ments until a few hold the government at "their pleasure, and the great people are "disqualified. And yet, according to Sen"ator Trumbull's rule, the Government "must not interfere, although [illegible] "were erecting themselves into a ring of "oligarchies."

Let us turn this around, and see if a similar *reductio ad absurdum* cannot be made. If Congress has the power to regulate the suffrage in the States, the majority may disfranchise the minority, and then the majority of the remainder may disfranchise another minority; and so on by successive disfranchisements until a few hold the government at their pleasure, and the great people are disqualified. And yet, according to the *Gazette's* rule, the State of Ohio could [illegible] … [illegible] by the creation of an oligarchy. The great [illegible] is to make suffrage universal by constitutional amendment. In that way the States can be prevented from turning themselves into oligarchies (if we suppose that to be possible in any case where all male adults have the right to vote originally), and the General Government can be prevented from turning the States into oligarchies, if we suppose that to be possible.

A VALUABLE ERROR.

Secretary McCulloch has discovered an error of $12,673,730 in his debt statement which fortunately happens to be on the right side of Uncle Sam's ledger. It appears that in figuring up the amount of compounds which had become due and not presented for payment, he added the sum to the "matured indebtedness," and forgot to deduct it from the compounds outstanding. It seems that there are but $71,889,000 of compounds not due, instead of $[illegible], as erroneously stated. The effect of the error is to reduce the National Debt to $2,492,788,552. On the first of September two years ago, the National Debt was then $2,757,689,571. The reduction is, therefore, counting cash on hand, $264,906,202, or in round numbers 265 millions since September, 1865.

Thus, while demagogues and scamps are devising plans for repudiation, the honest masses of the people are rapidly paying off the debt, principal and interest, exactly in accordance with the conditions on which it was contracted. Already one-tenth part of the debt has been wiped out, notwithstanding there have been large reductions of taxation.

But the reduction of the principal of the debt by $265,000,000 does not include all that has been done. Fifteen millions have been paid on the extra bounty account to veterans; a vast number of miscellaneous claims have been settled and liquidated; and all the bonds issued in aid of the construction of the Pacific Railway are embraced in the outstanding indebtedness. The extra expense of conducting hostilities against the Indians on the Plains has also been paid, so far as the bills have been rendered. The repudiation demagogues will have to hurry up their programme, or else so much of the debt will be paid off before they present one that it will be too small to make it an object for dishonest men to advocate repudiation.

MAINE ELECTION.

The election in Maine takes place to-day. The present incumbent of the Governor's office is J. L. Chamberlain. The Republicans have renominated him. The Democracy have pitted against him E. P. Pillsbury, who was the Democratic candidate last year. We have no doubt of the re-election of Chamberlain, but there is no probability of his majority being anything like as large as it was last year, when the vote stood as follows:

Chamberlain (Rep.)	[illegible]
Pillsbury (Dem.)	[illegible]
Majority	[illegible]

There is less interest felt this year than last, and the vote will be much lighter. Then again the prohibitory liquor question has assumed a shape which will subtract several thousand votes from Chamberlain. There are no Congressmen to elect—nothing but a Governor and local officers; and much apathy prevails in the Republican ranks, but the Presidential election next year will bring out a full vote and a heavy Republican majority.

PROPERTY IN COOK COUNTY.

Assessed Values for 1867 and 1866.

Comparisons—The Work of Equalization.

A few days ago we published a summary of a report made to the County Clerk by the Assessors of all the towns, except one, in Cook County, outside of Chicago, for the year 1867. The following is a complete table for the county. The first column gives the value of the real estate, the second of personal property, and the third the total of the two:

Town.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
North Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barrington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bloom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calumet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cicero	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evanston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elk Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lemont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake View	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leyden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Trier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palatine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Proviso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palos	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schaumberg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thornton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad prop'ty	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The railroad assessment is made up as follows:

Chicago & Northwestern	[illegible]
Joliet & Indiana	[illegible]
Alton & St. Louis	[illegible]
Rock Island & Pacific	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Burlington & Quincy	[illegible]
Chicago & Joliet	[illegible]
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Great Eastern	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

For the sake of comparison we give a table of the assessed values for 1866, as corrected by the Committee on Equalization of Taxes, appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The corrections made in this report are very extensive, ranging from an addition of twenty per cent in the towns of New Trier, Palos and Cicero to a diminution of thirty per cent to the town of Worth.

VALUATIONS IN 1866.

Town.	Real.	Personal.	Total.	Total tax.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table shows the difference in the assessed valuation of real estate in a few of the towns, from which it will be seen that while in some instances the assessment is much greater than in 1866, in other cases it is much less:

	1866.	1867.	Difference in 1867.
N. Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	$3,311,911 more
W. Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] more
Calumet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] less
Cicero	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] more
Hyde Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] more
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] less
Lemont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] more
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] less
Leyden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] less
Orland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] less
Palos	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] less
Rich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] more

It is expected that the report of the Committee on the Equalization of Taxes will, this year, give rise to a lively discussion in the Board of Supervisors. The inequalities above noted are so great as to strike any one who examines them. It is manifest that the Town Assessors have taken widely different views of the value of property. The Assessor of Hyde Park, for instance, calls some property in that town worth about 40 per cent more than it was last year, and the estimated increase in Cicero is nearly as much, while other towns, as Lake and Jefferson, are rated so much lower that the [illegible] … This is a matter which directly interests every tax-payer, and it should not be allowed to pass without attention.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts in Cook County During the Month of August.

Through the kindness of Mr. T. F. Swan, clerk in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue of this district, we are enabled to present the following statement of collections made during the month ending August 31, 1867. The amount is comparatively small:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island, September 7.—Chief Justice Chase leaves to-night [illegible] New York, and proceeds to Washington on Tuesday.

NEW YORK.

The Lung of Gotham.

A Summer Ramble in Central Park.

Its Walks, Drives, Bridges, Bowers and Ponds.

Glimpses of Metropolitan Magnificence.

The Beauties of Nature and the Beauties of Fashion.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
NEW YORK, September 1.

With what magnificent yet gentle undulations swells and falls, each glorious summer day, this great lung of Gotham! Through its myriad ramifying veins courses the city's vital blood, the capitalists of a nation, and the merchants that do business in all the lands and waters of the globe, flowing in here laden with the miasma and smells of traffic and fouled with the heats and passions of the places where they have been "cribbed, cabined and confined" through the weary day; here they float through the purifying vesicles, and in all the outer air, rid their bosoms of the "perilous stuff" engendered by the irritations of trade, breathe in the oxygen of flowers, and trees and singing birds, and then return on their winding way through the uniform lobes back to the great auricle of the nation. Take away Central Park, and the bad blood now purified there would clog and thicken about the Gold Room, fever would set in, and the financial pulse beat with an unhealthy vigor. If Wall street is the heart of this Continent, Central Park is its "secondary circulating system."

I had visited the Park several times before, but not till lately had I explored it with any thoroughness. It is now at the high-water mark of its summer tide.

When one enters for the first time he wanders, distracted and aimless as in the Paris Exposition. Perched on a neighboring summit, one sees a rustic arbor or clump of trees, whose cool shade he would enjoy. He sets out on the devious way, now under bridges, now over them; here beside a rocky ledge, there through a flowering valley, "in wandering mazes lost," and, arrived at last upon some eminence, like Webster's mariner, takes his reckonings and finds himself, mishap, hard by the spot from which he took his departure. It is only after one has visited it two or three times that one can draw for oneself an Ariadne thread through this labyrinth.

Close by the right as one enters from Seventh avenue is the unfinished "Summer House" for the children, a circular, rustic bower 110 feet in diameter, its floor of fine, pressed brick, and its thousand branching columns, like banyan stems, laden with morning glories and brown and yellow mock oranges. Around it is a generous plat where future Mayors, Councilmen and bankers can tumble on the grass while yet they are too small to catch "hot balls" up on the playground.

On and on one saunters among endless bowers, and borders and bridges, and blossoming banks and breezy knolls and ponds that shimmer in the sun, and flocks of sheep that chew the cud of contentment beneath the clumps of young trees and here and there a solitary peacock that strays among the bushes. Here is the Rose of Sharon with its delicate pink cup, the bright, green rhododendra and the waving fringe, the tender spiraea, the matrimony with its tiny purple blossoms, the moldering lilac, the rose acacia "summer's lingering blooms delayed," exotic plants without number or name, and here and there

"The hawthorn bush with seats beneath the shade,
For talking age and whispering lovers made,"

only the hawthorn is the less poetical osage orange. To-day the lawns are freshest, the walks are cleanest, the roads are hardest; scarcely a straw or flying leaf is suffered to mar their surface. Here clatters a lawn-mower, yonder rumbles a roller over a road already like the sanded floor of a kitchen, and from across yon gleaming lake floats the familiar music of the whetted scythe, and the guinea's gabbling call. In a grassy field the capering fawns skurry out and go among the bushes while two great elks lie lazily at full length in the blazing sun, and catch such naps and winks of sleep as the pestering swarms of flies allow them.

At the mall, just by the beautiful entrance to the lake, Dodworth's Band twice a week discourses to the people from a rather tawdry looking booth, as good music as can be bought without money. As soon as the elms hereabout shall have attained a little larger growth, this will be the most delightful concert garden I have seen on either Continent. The tiny, whirling fountains, the charming arbor, the chaste and tasteful sculpture of the magnificent portal, the gaily painted boats that float upon the lake or are rowed to and fro by uniformed boatmen—each with its streaming pennant—all contribute to make this the centre of interest and gayety of the park. One would like, though, to see a little statuary here, and these low, massive pillars of stone, though exquisitely chiseled and polished, look dull and heavy, as they are. They are almost large enough for pedestals, but the statues are not there. The sandstone of which they are made is the most beautiful in the world, but injustice is done it by not giving it airier and more expressive forms.

Ten cents buys a ticket for the lake, a ride of half an hour around its entire circuit. Sitting under a little awning, one glides among flocks of swans, past rustic arbors perched on the very edge of the waters, where children are feeding the graceful birds, along steep banks of rock, under the overhanging trees, beneath echoing bridges and around tiny islands. Sometimes the shaved lawn slopes down to the water, at other places the bank is precipitous and rugged, and again winding footpaths run along beneath the trees, opening here and there upon a gravelled beach or upon a shaded vista, where the wearied pedestrian can sit upon a bench, his feet almost in the little waves that curl and ripple before him, while

"Like a summer lake of Alpine deep,
The cool, soft ripples of evening air"

lave his heated brow. After visiting the great lake and reservoirs of Croton water in the extreme upper end, one returns along the western border among thickets of pine and balsam, purple beeches, white birch, the sprawling British oak, the delicate, swaying French tamarisk, arbor vitae, sumac, nine bark, Judas tree, &c., to "the cave." It is approached through a high, artificial arch, over which is a foot-path and which is covered with grape-vines, virgin's bower, Chinese honey-suckle and—hop-vines! One smuggles himself through its damp slippery passages, wiping the rocks clean here and there with one's coat, and emerges at the edge of a green scum strongly suggestive of cholera, under which is supposed to sleep a "lake."

Central Park is contrived with infinite ingenuity, but not always with equal obedience to the rules of landscape gardening. The fringes of the lake, for instance, are largely composed of spruce, fir, alder, elm, &c., while there is scarcely a baker's dozen of willows of any sort. The tops of knolls—supposed to represent mountains—luxuriate in elms and maples; some of the valleys are made sombre with pines and balsams. The bright, green leaves of the Louisiana magnolia kiss the wiry foliage of the Norway spruce, while tulip-trees and mountain ashes rejoice in a neighborly embrace. Scores of fine plants from other shores are not marked, but large, red placards inform the inquiring mind that a certain bush is an "elderberry," and a certain tree a dogwood! In one border is a "happy family" of sunflowers, striped maize and castor beans. Castor beans! Ugh! who shall give the *raison d'être* of such conjunctions? Down in the Zoological Gardens they give the camel as warm a pen as they can find, and toss the Esquimaux dogs a cool pail of water occasionally, but up in the gardens there is little latitude, and the isothermal lines are few.

In comparing Central Park with the great parks of Europe, it is not fair to set it alongside those that are made the special care of Kings, such as the grounds at Versailles, at the Sans Souci in Potsdam, or at Schonbrunn, near Vienna. Of Kings, fortunately, (or unfortunately?) we have none, to lavish millions on an acre; hence our public gardens should be compared only with such as are more particularly the property of cities. The Bois de Boulogne, the Thiergarten of Berlin, and the Prater of Vienna are such. Subtract its rural theatre and the *Pré Catelan* from the Bois de Boulogne and it remains little else than a forest of scrub oak, with here and there a simple lawn between. The rural theatre, with the mother earth for pit, dress circle and all, the stars for chandeliers, and live trees for scenery, is something that might well be copied here, as are also some of the casinos or refreshment saloons, which Central Park is greatly deficient in. The Thiergarten is simply an unadorned forest, though the zoological collection is admirable; and as for the Prater, it is nearly as bad as our Battery, and that is [illegible] for. There are rows of monkey shows, Bohemian dancers, whirligigs, fat women and three-horned calves in it, together with cheap theatres, dirty beer stands and doughnut shops [illegible] number. No cleanliness, wholesomeness, gentility, &c. Central Park is infinitely superior to the other two, and in ingenuity, variety and diversity, to all three of them; $50,000 worth of statuary and two or three of the most famous memory fountains in Europe would lift the Central Park immeasurably above all others of like character in either hemisphere.

One of the greatest attractions of Central Park is the people that come into it. In the forenoon it is mostly strangers, who come in hired turnouts to see the park; early, young misses from Fifth avenue, whose papas and brothers are busy in Wall street or Broadway, also who are driving out with a coachman; and nurses trundling the babes of the household in carriages and looking after others that run and romp. Here and there is one of the "fancy" with a dog-cart or a half-starving trotter; a pale theological student, who stops often to look at the flowers and the birds; a member of the Council taking his "constitutional" on horseback after a late session last night, &c. About 2 o'clock the current begins to grow stronger, and the horsemen to go home. During the dinner hour there is a lull. About 4 o'clock the tide from Fifth avenue sets in heavily, and now there is a vast sprinkling of papas, but the brothers and sons are still "down town." What a flood of them streams in at the southeast corner—the Fifth avenue gate! In five minutes 24 vehicles pass me, all going in! No hired turnouts now. You will excuse me if I omit to note the costumes of the ladies, for to me it was never granted, as to Clodius, to peep in upon the mysteries of the Bona Dea. Once in a while comes a dogcart or a low phaeton, with a lackey sitting demurely at the back seat after the European fashion, while his master or mistress guides the fiery [illegible]. I confess it looks as if these persons were serving, not served; but then, to be sure, if the lackey wasn't there wouldn't people think they were driving because they were too poor to pay a coachman? Nearly one third of the vehicles from this gate have family arms painted modestly on the door, often only the initials. There goes a splendid equipage on which it is so large that I detect the double eagle of Austria; it is the Austrian Consul. Here comes a splendid brett which a uniformed coachman dexterously guides with "two-in-hand;" in it beams the effulgent countenance of Brigadier General L. H. Rousseau. O, rare Lovell H.! Let us hope this precious pink of Kentucky chivalry will not "shuffle off this mortal coil" till he has completed his autobiography. It will be as interesting as the "Confessions" of his great namesake, who said to Voltaire, as this has to General Sheridan, "I do not love you. You are corrupting my country with your shows."

Not many days ago there were 15,507 vehicles in the park in one day. The smallest number that entered it was 19, February 3. The greatest number of equestrians that have visited it in one day is 1,057. One could wish to see more of this class, particularly the ruddy, laughing girls, such as one sees ride through the Wellington Gate into Hyde Park from eleven to two o'clock on a summer's day. Our young ladies do not take to horsemanship; I did not see a single one in the park. Neither were the horses as fine as those that canter down Rotten Row. But I am bound to say that not even in that resort of British aristocracy, in the height of the Parliamentary "season," did I see a nobler body of patricians than that which entered at Fifth avenue gate as I sat near it about five o'clock. He who will watch there at that hour will see the best blood of the city. QUIGLEY.

FROM BOURBON, IND.

A Brutal Crime—An old Lady found Murdered near her Home—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
BOURBON, Ind., September 7.

One of the most horrible and brutal murders it has ever been my duty to record, has just been committed one and a half miles east of here, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The name of the murdered woman is Barbara Catharine Dale, and her age is fifty-six years. She came from Germany to this country seven years ago with her only son, an industrious lad of about twenty years of age, who supported himself and mother in a comfortable manner in the employ of the railroad company as a day laborer. The two owned a small piece of land on which they had built a small log cabin sufficiently commodious for their own comfort and convenience. This morning they arose as usual and partook of their morning meal; after which the boy went to his work and the mother to her wash-tub, to finish washing some clothes which were needed for their Sunday change of clothing. The house stands something over fifty feet from the railroad track, and on either side wild shrubbery and bushes have grown so profusely as to hide it from the view of persons on the track, unless nearly opposite to it. The boy was working during most of the forenoon within half a mile of the house, and nothing occurring to attract his attention in that direction, he continued at work until he went to the house for dinner. On arriving at the house, he found things considerably disarranged, and, on examination, he found one of the drawers in the bureau broken open and a twenty dollar National Bank bill, a fifty cent piece, and a Smith & Wesson revolver missing. He made search for his mother, but she could nowhere be found. He then communicated the facts to his brother laborers, who at once alarmed the neighbors and the people of the place, believing she had been foully dealt with. But a short time elapsed til the most diligent search was being made in every direction from the house, and it was not long till the body was found lying in a horribly mangled condition, near an old dreary stump about one hundred feet from the house. It was heart-rending in the extreme to behold the young man lamenting over the mangled remains of his mother as she lay weltering in the clotted blood that escaped from her nostrils and ears, produced by the terrible blows she had received on the back part of her head with an axe, from the hand of her murderer. She lay on her left elbow, apparently as she had fallen, with the left side of her face buried in the sand. Her sun bonnet was tied tightly about her neck, and so completely covered with blood that the material of which it was made could not be told. Near her lay a stick of wood about two feet long. She was removed to her house, where an inquest is now being held over her remains.

An axe was found several rods from where she lay. The blood on it giving unmistakable evidence that it was the instrument by which she was killed. Suspicion strongly points to a German, named George H. Schultz, as being connected with the murder, and his arrest has just been effected.

Grants to the Pacific Railroad.

The following is a condensed statement of what the Government has done in aid of the Pacific Railroads:

RAILROADS.	Length in miles.	Am't per mile.	Total am't.
Central Pacific—from Sacramento to the western base of the Sierra Nevada	7.18	$16,000	$114,880
Thence across the Sierra Nevada	150.00	48,000	7,200,000
Thence to the probable junction with the Union Pacific Railroad, (78.38 miles east of Salt Lake City)	544.12	32,000	17,411,000
Total C. P. R. R.	701.30	$	$[illegible]
Union Pacific—from Omaha to the east base of the Rocky Mountains	516.00	16,000	8,256,000
Thence across the Rocky Mountains	150.00	48,000	7,200,000
Thence to the probable junction (78.38 miles east of Salt Lake City) with Central Pacific Railroad	289.705	32,000	9,270,560
Total U. P. R. R.	955.705	$	$[illegible]
Union Pacific (Eastern Division)—for a length equal to the distance from the mouth of the Kansas River to the 100th meridian	381.00	16,000	6,096,000
Central Branch of Union Pacific (late Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad)—for one hundred miles next to the Missouri River	100.00	16,000	1,600,000
Sioux City and Pacific—from Sioux City to a junction with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fremont	100.00	16,000	1,600,000
Western Pacific—from San Jose to Sacramento, and probably to be consolidated with the Central Pacific	150.00	16,000	[illegible]
Grand total	[illegible]	$	$[illegible]

The bonds issued for these railroads bear 6 per centum currency interest, and the companies severally are authorized to issue an equal amount of their own bonds having priority over the Government issues. At this date the Central has completed one hundred and five miles, the Union Pacific four hundred and sixteen miles, and the Eastern Division two hundred and thirty-four miles.

The Great Ship Race from China.

[From the London Herald, August 23.]

There are no fewer than thirteen first-class British clipper-built ships engaged in the great ocean race from China, and as the result will probably be known in a few days the interest it is exciting in shipping and mercantile circles is very considerable. The depression of freights to the owners, and the dullness of the market, have this year led to the withdrawal of the premium formerly awarded as a prize to the first ship coming in. This it was thought would detract from the interest of the race, but, on the contrary, the excitement is not diminished in the least. It will be remembered there were nine ships engaged in last year's race, the winner being the Taeping, which managed to get into dock just half an hour before the Ariel. Both ships arrived in the Downs simultaneously, not having sighted each other the whole passage from China, and the Serica was close in their rear—all three coming up to Gravesend nearly at the same time. These ships, it will be seen, are also in this year's race. All the ships have been built under special survey and are constructed on the composite principle, iron ribs and wood framing. There were fourteen in all, but one of them, the Taewan, with 780,500 lbs. of tea for her cargo, was totally lost while to Foo-choo-foo the day of her sailing. Two new ships, the Titania and the Sir Lancelot, which had been built expressly for the race, got dismasted on their way out to China, and could not be repaired in time.

The Duke of Wellington's papers, letters, and despatches are about to be [illegible] as originally written, so as to [illegible] their preservation, but only these [illegible] struck off, and these carefully [illegible] from the public; only [illegible] will be permitted to read them, when [illegible] … unpleasantly affected by their contents.

BOSTON GOSSIP.

Three Notable Law-Suits.

The Liquor Question in Massachusetts Politics.

Literary and Theatrical Gossip.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
BOSTON, Mass., September 5.

THE TRIAL OF HARTWELL.

The Circuit Court now in session here has more important cases than have come before one bench before for a long time. The first, which has just been disposed of, is the indictment of Julius F. Hartwell, who, as some of your readers may remember, was the Custom House clerk implicated in those gigantic frauds developed last March in the failure of Mellen, Ward & Co. He had access to the specie in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury, and let the kite-flying firm have a million or so of it, more or less, to speculate with; and calling it in for counting-day, the first of the month, resigned before it went out again, so shrewdly managing it that two or three banks, and not the United States, were the losers of the prodigious amount which turned up missing the next morning. At least this is the gist of a long and complicated story, not new enough for recapitulation here. The most eminent counsel were engaged on both sides in the recent trial, and the evidence, printed *verbatim* in the newspapers, was followed by the public with the greatest interest. One main point of the defence was, that Hartwell, being merely a clerk employed by the Sub-Treasurer and giving bonds to him, was not "an officer of the United States" in the sense required by the statute under which he was indicted. After the testimony was all in, the sitting Judges, two in number, announced that they were unable to agree on this point, and so the case goes up to the Supreme Court at Washington.

Chief Justice Chase was present on one of the days of this trial, and sat on the bench with one of his associates of the Circuit Court.

THE BURRILL CASE.

The same court enters to-day upon the consideration of the suit of Burrill vs. The City of Boston, a case quite exceptional in legal annals, and involving more than three-quarters of a million of dollars. Its point may be stated in a nutshell. In one of the most critical periods of the war, when drafts were imminent and recruits scarce, when Grant was just entering the Wilderness, Boston was paying a local bounty of $125 per man. A contract was signed by the Mayor with the plaintiff, Charles Burrill, of Brookline, to pay $125 for each man whom he should obtain to be credited upon the quota. Mr. Burrill devoted himself to getting credit in the War Department for the men previously enlisted in the naval service from Boston, and at last, after laboring with various officials, with Mr. Lincoln himself, with Congress, which passed a special act applying to the case, the end was accomplished. Six thousand five hundred and twenty-nine men were thus "credited on the quota," and Boston was rescued from the draft. Mr. Burrill then presented his bill for about $800,000. The magnitude of the claim appalled the city officials, who would have been ready enough to pay for men in small groups at the same rate, but it was decided to resist the claim. Of course this can only be done by repudiating the Mayor's contract, or denying his authority to make it. The case has been sent up on law questions, and its present trial will be watched with intense interest. General Butler and three others of our best lawyers appear for the plaintiff, and the City Solicitor has the aid of B. R. Curtis and J. G. Abbott.

A THIRD NOTABLE CASE.

About this time we have to look for the trial of the extraordinary Howland will case, in which an eccentric female millionaire of New Bedford seeks to break the will of her aunt on account of the minor legacies which infinitesimally lessen her own riches as heir-at-law of two or three fortunes. The lawyers and photographers have been hugely the gainers by this case thus far, and whispers float about of great forgeries discovered by the agency of the camera in papers put forward as proofs by owners of millions. The plaintiff in the case has been married while it has been pending, and papers have recently been filed including her husband as a party.

POLITICAL.

We are promised a novel and perhaps exciting campaign for the State election this year. The regular Republican Convention will meet next week, and nominate as a matter of course the present occupants of all the leading offices, with a platform touching mainly on national topics. Hon. Henry Wilson will preside, and the nominations will be ratified and supported by the radical Temperance Prohibitory Liquor Law men, of whom he is a leading exponent. Shortly after the party which has been organizing in secret, with no other badge than the mystic letters "P. L. L.," for public use, will put forward a candidate to represent the sentiment in favor of a License Law. The Democratic Convention, which assembles early in October, will make no nominations, and the little party thus left free will cast its votes in a body for the License Law candidate—for a Democrat who favors the Prohibitory Law is a phenomenon not yet discovered. Who this secret league candidate will be is yet, as it might naturally be expected to be, a profound secret. The only name prominently mentioned is that of General Schouler, whose suicide by Johnsonism is so fresh in men's minds that no prudent party would ever venture to take him as a standard-bearer, even if he possessed that personal prestige which is needed for the champion of a *coup d'etat* in politics like this. The history of Know-Nothingism warns us of the uncertainty of hidden things; but I think there is little risk in prophesying that this "P. L. L." movement will prove a fizzle, at least as far as the leading state offices are concerned. With the Legislature something more may be accomplished. But the people of Massachusetts are not ready to overturn their Administration in such critical times as these, in regard to national issues, on a local question, however important. Nor will it be easy to find a leading pronounced Republican, such as would be essential to give the movement a shadow of a prospect for success, willing to accept a nomination in opposition to the regular candidate for the Governorship. It will be a little odd to see the radical temperance men rallying in such a contest upon Governor Bullock, whose adherence to their cause is very feeble, and who constitutionally can have little personal sympathy with the ideas which they advocate.

LITERARY.

Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have issued their promise of books for the autumn season, culminating with the Christmas holidays. One of the earliest will be the long expected life of Josiah Quincy, by his son Edmund. One of the most notable to scholars will be a translation of Dante's "Vita Nuova," by Professor Charles Eliot Norton, which may be presumed, from the translator's known views, to be a companion-piece of literal translation to Mr. Longfellow's rendering of the "Divina Comedia," and will be issued in uniform style with that splendid specimen of book-making. The new poems will be reprints of volumes by Owen Meredith, (Robert Lytton,) and Robert Browning, and a new collection by Alice Cary, called "The Lover's Diary," with illustrations. There will also be a diamond type edition of Whittier, and another new cheap edition of Tennyson; and for the presentation trade there will be a gorgeous edition of "Snow-Bound," with pictures of the actual scene of the poem in Amesbury, certified by Whittier to be correct, and a reproduction of an English holiday book in Owen Meredith's romantic narrative poem of "Lucile," with illustrations by Du Maurier. Dr. Holmes' serial story, "The Guardian Angel," will be finished in season for appearance in November, and is the only novel in the list. The author will supply a characteristic preface. The account of the journey of the Agassiz party in Brazil, by the Professor and his wife, will also be ready before Christmas. Of juveniles there will be "Queer Little People," by Mrs. Stowe; "Snow Berries," by Alice Cary; "Stories and Sights of France and Italy," by Grace Greenwood; and a new edition, illustrated in colors, of Grimm's "Goblins."

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. announce several law books and two collections of speeches in rather vivid contrast, one, mainly relating to the overthrow of slavery, by George S. Boutwell, and the other, made up of addresses delivered during the last five years, by Robert C. Winthrop.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Our Custom House, huge as it looks, proves too small for the business requiring to be done in its walls, and the Sub-Treasury is to be removed to separate quarters. The building now occupied by the Merchants' Exchange, on State street, has been secured for the purpose on the expiration of the lease of the present tenants.

It is definitely announced, I know not on what authority, that the readings of Charles Dickens in Boston, will occur in the first half of December, and that their number will be limited to eight.

Camp-meetings and musters of militia have given place to horse-fairs and agricultural shows, which are taking place all over New England, and the reports of which crowd everything else out of our newspapers this month. RAVENA.

Steamer Sunk.

ST. PAUL, Minn., September 7.—The steamer [illegible] struck a snag and sunk near [illegible]. She will prove a total loss. No lives lost.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, September 7.

THE PRESIDENT "MORE COURAGEOUS."

If officials known to be in the entire confidence of the President are to be believed, he is more courageous, as they term it, to-day than at any period since the contest with Congress began. They all assert that he will now go straight forward in the course determined on, whatever that may be.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

It begins to appear that the main purpose of the proposed Amnesty Proclamation is to afford a pretext to the mass of rebels at the South to vote. This was charged in these despatches the day after the President's first disclosure of his intention to proclaim amnesty, whereupon an authoritative despatch was sent from the White House, protesting that nothing of the kind was intended. Now the same authority allows the statement to go out that the amnesty will undoubtedly restore those pardoned to suffrage.

THE NEXT STEP.

The same officers referred to assert that the President's next step will be the reopening of the registry at the South, and the postponement of the elections, or an attempt to do both of these.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATE PROCLAMATION.

The small printing presses in the various departments will be tested to their utmost capacity for several days to work off sufficient copies of the President's late proclamation, to supply every one in the civil service of the Government wherever stationed. In the departments it is considered as a warning to clerks.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

The late advertisement for Confederate bonds has created quite a stir among the adherents of the "lost cause" in this vicinity. A Georgetown paper thinks it is a sufficient, and thereupon advises its readers to sell half their bonds and retain the rest, awaiting events.

BLAIR, HINCKLEY AND SEWARD

had long interviews with the President to-day.

ABOUT INFORMERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a regulation to the effect that hereafter the shares allotted to informers, under the Internal Revenue Law, shall in all cases be subject to a deduction for costs and charges of property, payable from the full, or penalty of which such shares are part.

SECRETARY BROWNING,

having recovered from his recent illness, was at his office this morning for the first time for several weeks.

EFFECT OF THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The *Intelligencer* says that during the deliberations of the Cabinet yesterday, it is understood it became evident that, in the opinion of every member present, the legal effect of the contemplated Amnesty Proclamation would be to relieve all persons included within its terms from all disqualifications as well as all penalties incurred by complicity in the late rebellion, and, of course, so far as the action of the General Government is concerned, from all disability as to the right of suffrage.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

In consequence of the clerical error in the public debt statement, referred to in despatches published this morning the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to make out a new and correct statement, to which it will be found he has added a report of the condition of the public debt of the 1st of September, 1865, which, compared with the statement of 1st September, 1867, will show a reduction in the debt of $264,906,[illegible].

NEW WAREHOUSE REGULATIONS.

Under the new bonded warehouse regulations just adopted by the Treasury Department, the restriction upon the transfer of spirits in bond from warehouses in class B, is done away with, and all bonded goods allowed to move from one district to another, on consignment, from one Collector to the other. These regulations go into immediate effect.

THE RECENT PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—There is authority for stating that it has been determined to furnish every official, civil and military, of the United States, a copy of the recent proclamation of civil supremacy, with suitable injunctions of loyalty and obedience to the laws. A circular will soon be issued to the heads of Departments, with appropriate instructions from the President, charging them respectively with the duty of distributing the proclamation.

COMPLETION OF THE SURVEYS.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office has received returns from the Surveyor General at St. Paul, showing the completion of the survey in Pope and Lac Qui Parle Counties, Minnesota, embracing an area of over 45,000 acres.

NEW RAILROAD.

The construction of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad is begun, and will be promptly completed.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says: "The result of the California election has produced much good feeling with the President and his immediate friends of the political firm of Blair, Black & Co. Mr. Johnson looks upon it purely as an endorsement of his position, and as marking the ebb tide of the Radical flood. Its effect will be to cause him to persevere in his present course."

FRAUDS.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: "The Internal Revenue Department has received information of grave import regarding certain alleged heavy frauds in the whiskey revenue in New York and Brooklyn, which implicates, among others, five Internal Revenue Collectors. The Metropolitan Board, after investigating the matter, has requested the Department to interfere judicially, which suggestion will probably insure the early arrest and trial of the suspected officials."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The New York *Tribune's* special says: "The coming report of Secretary McCulloch will show that over one hundred and twenty millions of our public debt was paid off the last year. At this rate it would all be paid off by July, 1887."

PARDONED.

"The President has pardoned William S Cushman, rebel Postmaster in Louisiana.

APPOINTMENT.

"General N. B. Buford has been appointed to examine the eastern section of the Union Pacific Road, in place of Frank P. Blair."

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The Postmaster General has effected a contract with Wm. Elliott, of Memphis, to convey the mails to Vicksburg and back twice a week on steamboats on the Mississippi, supplying all intermediate offices. The compensation is $1,000 per annum. The contract dates from October 1st, 1867, to June 30th, 1871.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue for the week are $5,580,383.

SECRETARY SEWARD

had a long interview with the President to-day arranging the details of the amnesty proclamation.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Election—One Union Congressman Certain—General Apathy Defeats the Union Ticket—A Defaulter—Mining Shares, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7.—No data received for the resume of the election result, further than already noted, only that of the majorities telegraphed from the interior. Haight's majority in San Francisco now stands over 4,000. It might have been overcome if a full vote had not been prevented by apathy.

The same apathy prevailed in the interior. Nevada County, one of the strongest Republican counties, polled only thirty-five hundred out of fifty-seven hundred registered votes, giving Haight seventy-five majority. This is a representative instance. Several small counties to-day reported for Gorham by majorities averaging less than one hundred, but they do not change the result announced. Higby, Union Congressman, is seven hundred ahead.

Arrangements are making for a public celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of the admission of California on the 9th inst.

An iron lighthouse is constructing here for Cape Mendocino.

Stanger Tate, cashier of the San Francisco sugar refinery, is discovered to be a defaulter for one hundred thousand dollars. He left in the Great Republic for China. The habit of gambling led to the crime.

A new directory of San Francisco shows a population of over one hundred and thirty thousand. It was only fifty-six thousand seven years ago.

The mining share market continues to droop: Alpha, 480; Crown Point, 945; Gould & Curry, 387; Hale & Norcross, 2,000—a fall of 1,000 in one week; Yellow Jacket, 360; Chollar Potosi, 428. Legal-tenders unchanged.

The exports of August were nearly double those of the same month last year.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Return of the Governor and Party—The [illegible] Robbery—Rewards offered by the Victims—Arms Tendered the Editorial Excursion by the Adjutant General.

SPRINGFIELD, September 7.—Governor Oglesby and Adjutant General Haynie arrived in the State capital this morning, after a short absence in your city.

No clue has as yet been obtained to the thieves or the goods stolen in this city, in the early part of the week. Johnson & Company offer a reward of $2,000 for the return of the silks stolen from them, no questions to be asked, while Myers offers $500 for the apprehension of the thief who stole his jewelry.

Adjutant General Haynie has consented to furnish the Rocky Mountain editorial excursion party, leaving your city on the 7th of next month, with a full supply of Enfield rifles and equipments, from the State arsenal, to be used in self-defence against the savages and wild beasts who are supposed to infest that region.

NEW YORK.

Boiler Explosion—The Book Sale—Immigrants—Bank Defaulter—Johnson to succeed Seward—Distillery Seized.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The steamers Hermann, Virginia, Columbia and Atlanta from Europe, arrived to-day. The latest dates are to the 27th. Nothing important additional to cable.

A fire [illegible] of tobacco, of the new crop [illegible] County, Kentucky.

The boiler of the [illegible] print works, Lodi, N. J., exploded yesterday, destroying the building and injuring five persons badly, but not fatally. Loss $50,000.

At the book trade sale in this city, the prices realized were about twenty-eight per cent higher than the last sale.

The deaths for the past week were 503, slightly less than last week.

Two thousand four hundred and fifty-two emigrants arrived to-day.

Regarding the failure of the First National Bank of Kingston, it is stated that the President, Mr. Hasbrouck, was in arrears to the amount of $300,000. It is supposed he lived beyond his income, and thus became indebted to the bank. He has placed all his property in the hands of the Directors of the bank. The bank will pay all of its indebtedness, and be perfectly solvent.

The latest rumor in Washington is that Reverdy Johnson is to succeed Seward.

John Foley and Archibald Beatty were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the outrage on the person of Kate Cannon, which resulted fatally.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The Kentucky Bourbon Company's distillery, on Vestrey street, containing 1,000 barrels, was seized yesterday for alleged violation of the Internal Revenue Act.

FROM EUROPE.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Prussia.

HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

BERLIN, September 7—Evening.

A pacific note was issued from the Prussian Foreign Office, in which the recent note of M. Moustier, the French Foreign Minister, alluded to as highly satisfactory to the Prussian Government.

Great Britain.

THE LITTLE YACHT JOHN T. FORD.

LONDON, September 7—Evening.

The little yacht John T. Ford, from Baltimore, for Paris, before reported capsized at the entrance of the English Channel, was found a day or two since on the coast of Ireland, near Queenstown, whither it had drifted.

MARINE.

GLASGOW, September 7.

Steamer Britannia arrived this morning.

Italy.

GARIBALDI.

FLORENCE, September 7.

General Garibaldi, while on his way to Geneva to participate in the Peace Congress, passed through this city, and, during his stay, on invitation of Count De Usedom, Minister of Prussia to Florence, dined with him at the palace of the Prussian Legation.

Ireland.

POLICE DECORATED.

DUBLIN, September 7.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to-day decorated with medals those of the Irish police who distinguished themselves during the late Fenian outbreak.

Turkey.

INTERFERENCE WITH AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

LONDON, September 7.

Advices from Candia report that the Turkish authorities interfered with an American vessel which was aiding the escape of Cretan refugees, and compelled her to desist.

Austria.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

VIENNA, September 7.

Baron Von Beust has reorganized the Council of Ministers, as follows: Prince Charles Von Auersperg will preside; Dr. Berger is appointed Minister of Justice; Giskram, Minister of the Interior, and Herr Beust, Minister of Public Instruction.

BY STEAMER.

The Insurrection in Spain—A Sanguinary Battle—A Large Number Killed and Wounded on Both sides—Contradictory Reports.

NEW YORK, September 7.—A Madrid despatch, dated August 24th, announces the success of the insurgents in Arragon. The Twenty-second Regiment of Navarre Infantry had been thoroughly beaten. Reinforcements—a regiment of Cuirassiers and 700 infantry—started for the scene of action. It is reported that the Arragonese insurgents are falling back toward the French frontier. A Paris despatch asserts that the loss of Royal troops in killed exceeded 300, and there were heavy desertions. General Manso was among the killed. News comes from Perpignan that the insurgent Boldrich has cut an Alcantara regiment to pieces, and that the Catalonian insurgents number 6,000 men. Official despatches assert that 480 wounded insurgents had given themselves up to the military authorities of the country of Catalonia. Eight thousand had given themselves up in Barcelona. The *Epoque* asserts, and the *France* denies, that the Royal forces are constantly deserting in large numbers. Madrid was perfectly quiet on the 24th.

FROM DES MOINES.

Methodist Gathering Week after Next—Personal—Base Ball Match Game—Railroad Train Obstructed by Grasshoppers—Census—Accident—Soldiers' Monument—Nomination.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DES MOINES, Iowa, September 7.

The Methodists of Iowa are to have a great gathering in this city week after next. The Des Moines Conference will meet here on the 19th; the Iowa Conference at Ottumwa on the 18th, and the Upper Iowa Conference at Iowa City on the 18th. On the 24th there will be a reunion in this city of all the three above Conferences. A handsome grove on North Fourth street has been selected for the exercises of the occasion. Among those expected to be present are Bishop Clark, of Cincinnati; Bishop Janes, of New York; Bishop Scott, of Delaware; Dr. Eddy, of Chicago; Dr. Kineth, of the Church Extension Commission, and Dr. Holmes, of the Iowa Wesleyan University. There will also be a meeting of the Sabbath Schools of the State. Dr. Vincent, the eminent Sunday School worker, will be present.

Governor Stone is spending a few days in town.

J. M. Dixon is to lecture on temperance in this city to-morrow evening.

The Rough and Ready Base Ball Club of this city have challenged the [illegible] Mahaska Club of Oskaloosa. The game is to come off in this city this month.

W. H. Quick, Assistant Superintendent of the United States Express, says a train on the Northwestern Railroad in the western part of this State, was delayed an hour and a quarter by the grasshoppers, which covered the rails so thick that the engine-drivers slipped on the rail.

The census returns for this year of this county show the population to be twenty thousand six hundred and thirty, against seven thousand three hundred and ninety last year.

B. F. Allen, the banker of this city, was accidentally thrown from his carriage yesterday afternoon, and seriously injured. He will be confined to his room for several days.

Major Joseph Lyman, Engrossing Clerk of the House of Representatives, has been nominated for Representative by the Republicans of Potawatomie County. He is a perpendicular Radical.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad—Indian Outrages in Arizona—Mining Prospects in Colorado—Crops—A Woolen Mill—The Indian Commission.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
OMAHA, September 7.

A despatch from Denver of the 4th says the surveying party of the Kansas Union Pacific Road have received an order not to run the line between Denver and Cheyenne this fall. It is probable they will leave the work of connecting Denver and Cheyenne to the Omaha Union Pacific Railroad.

Arizona papers report some outrages in that Territory by Apache Indians.

The intelligence from the Colorado mines shows a decided improvement of the prospects during the past six weeks. The success of several new processes has given a new impetus to mining operations, which will largely increase the shipments of gold and silver.

Letters from Southern Colorado represent the harvest as a very full yield, notwithstanding the ravage by grasshoppers.

An extensive woollen factory has been erected near Fort Union for manufacturing blankets, as good as any American manufacture.

A letter just received from Fort Randall says the Indian Commissioners reached there on the 3d, on their way down. They will stop at Yankton, where they expect to meet the chiefs of the [illegible] Sioux, who are disposed to go on a reservation. It is expected a treaty will be made with them. The Commissioners expect to reach Omaha on the 10th.

CANADA.

The Election—The Riot in Montreal—One Man Killed and a Large Number Injured—A Dozen Rebels Captured.

TORONTO, September 7.—Forty-four elections to the House of Commons are completed. The *Leader* claims thirty-nine for the support of the Government.

OTTAWA, September 7.—At the election for the county of Russell, a severe fight took place in Clarence between the French and Irish. One man had his leg broken, and many others had broken heads.

TORONTO, September 7.—A despatch from Montreal, last evening, to the *Globe* says: "Cartier is elected for both Houses by a majority of 650. The majority for McGee at the close of the poll was 277. After the announcement, a mob of about 200 of the Devlin party arrived opposite Mechanics' Hall, and tore down the statement of the poll. A riot then commenced, a shower of stones being directed at the hall, and the windows in the front were broken. There was a free fight in the street. The mob was kept out of the hall, where McGee was, by revolver shots from the inside. At the entrance the guards charged on the rioters, and put them to rout."

NEW YORK, September 7.—A Montreal despatch gives the particulars of the riot yesterday. About a dozen rebels were captured by soldiers and the police, and were only with difficulty saved from the enraged citizens, who threatened to lynch them. One policeman was killed.

About thirty persons' casualties and a dozen gunshot wounds are reported as the sum of injuries sustained by the citizens. About [illegible] are reported severely injured.

The Riot and its Results—Defalcation and Disappearance—The Chicago Forger.

MONTREAL, September 7.—No further disturbance took place last night after the attack on McGee's headquarters. McGee's residence is guarded by the police during the day. [illegible] during the morning, the doors and windows of the first and second floors being smashed. The parties arrested were brought before the Police Court to-day and discharged, no one appearing to prosecute. Dinsham and others, who were shot and beaten, are recovering. Several policemen were brutally beaten. The city remained [illegible] quiet to-day.

Mr. Middleton, of the coal oil stores, lately destroyed, has absconded. An inquiry shows a deficiency of 3,000 barrels of oil, valued at $26,000.

TORONTO, September 7.—Frank Howard, the Chicago forger, was brought before the Judge in Chambers to-day, under a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged on technical grounds. He was afterwards re-arrested and detained.

FROM BELOIT.

The Base Ball Tournament—The Unions, of Freeport, Beat the Eagles, of Rockton, and the Capitals, Jr., of Madison, the Eagles, of Beloit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
BELOIT, Wis., September 7.

The first hour this morning was occupied in a few trials of running bases and throwing. The principal running and throwing match will come off on Wednesday next, the last day of the tournament. Good time was made by the runners, which will be reported with that of others who contended for the prize. Of the throwing, that of G. O. Redington, of the Cream City Club, was remarkable, the ball striking the ground at a distance of 340 feet.

The first match to-day was between the Union Club, of Freeport, and the Eagle Club of Rockton. The Unions took the lead from the outset, and held it, the game resulting—Union 60, Eagle 24.

At 3 p. m. commenced the game for the first prize of the second class, between the Capital, Jr., of Madison, and the Eagle, of Beloit. This game was even more one-sided than the preceding, the Eagles being entirely unmatched. The Capital, Jr., is one of the best clubs in the State, having severely beaten the Capital, Sr. There was much fine playing during the game, some extraordinary strikes being made. Thorne, of the Capital, made his six home runs, at the close of the fifth innings—scoring 45 to 11. On the sixth innings the Eagles made a fine run, scoring 11, but this was the end of their good fortune. Eight innings were played. Score—Capital, Jr., 90; Eagle, 20.

FROM DETROIT.

The Canadian Election—Official Returns—Collision of a Steamer with a Propeller—The Steamer Sunk, and the Fate of the Propeller Unknown.

DETROIT, September 7.—Official returns show that O'Connor is elected over Rankin for the Upper House in Canada, by nine majority, and Wigle over Cameron, for the Lower House. O'Connor, although nominally a resident of Windsor, lives on High street in this city, and practices in our courts, having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. Under these circumstances Rankin will contest his seat.

At four o'clock this morning the steamer City of Sandusky and a propeller, supposed to be the Roanoke, collided on the Claybanks, a few miles from the mouth of the Detroit River. The propeller attempted to cross the steamer's bows, and was struck forward, but with such force as to stave in the stem of the City of Sandusky, and the latter sunk in five feet of water. The steamer Magnet has gone down to her assistance. The officers of the City of Sandusky got her small boats loose as soon as possible, and when that steamer had settled to the bottom nothing could be seen of the propeller. The probability is that she may have got off all right, but the impression is that she went down also. As soon as the wrecking steamer returns, you shall have full particulars.

FROM MEXICO.

Juarez's Reorganized Government—Tame Reception—Threatened Trouble—Revenge for a Brother's Death.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The *Herald's* City of Mexico letter, dated July 29, says: "Juarez has completed the formation of his new Cabinet. The whole country has been laid off into military districts, to which Regules, Diaz, Escobedo, Corona and Alvarez have been assigned to command.

"On the 15th of July the President was accorded an informal reception, which was rather an indifferent affair, the people being conspicuously wanting in the usual Mexican enthusiasm. A youth named Maximilian read a poem dedicated to Juarez, and a little girl named Carlotta presented him with a golden crown.

"Diaz had had almost a rupture with Juarez on the subject of the expected execution of fourteen more prisoners of war, and it was through his efforts that they were respited. He is reported to have threatened Juarez with the forcible intervention of the army which he commands, unless the sentences were suspended.

"Carlos Miramon has 3,000 men in the mountains, and recently shot ninety Liberals in revenge for his brother's death."

THE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Additional Particulars of the Loss of Life by the Breaking Through a Bridge of a Railroad Car on the Naugatuck River, Conn.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The New York *World's* Waterbury, Conn., special has the following additional particulars of the Naugatuck Railroad accident yesterday:

"Among those who are missing and supposed to be lost are John Souly, foreman of the Winsted Division of the road; Skinner, messenger of Adams' Express Company; John Couty, trackman, from Winsted; Quinn and McKee, trackmen, from Winsted, and another trackman from Wolcottville; also a boy, name unknown. All the mail and express matter was lost. Six bodies have been found at different points on the river between the place where the accident occurred and Terry's factory, about twenty miles below Thomaston. One of them was that of Mr. Skinner, the Adams Express agent. The boy who was lost was a son of Mr. Edgar Sperry, of Wolcottville, formerly of the Hartford Britannia Works. His body has been found. Four others are missing. The stores and factories in Thomaston are closed, and all are engaged in searching for the bodies of the dead."

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

At Cairo, Odin and St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 7.—General Sheridan arrived at Cairo at noon, and left for St. Louis immediately. A salute was fired, but there was no time for a demonstration, the General being obliged to hasten from the boat to the cars, which had already waited half an hour for him. He arrived at Odin on time, and left there for St. Louis at 9:50, where he will arrive at 12:30, and be met by a delegation of the Reception Committee and escorted to the Southern Hotel. The public demonstration will not take place until Monday evening.

His Arrival and Enthusiastic Reception at Cairo.

CAIRO, September 7.—Major General Sheridan arrived on the transit steamer Anderson. A Major General's salute was fired in honor of his arrival. He was escorted to the depot amid the enthusiastic cheers of the citizens. He made no speech, and left on the noon train for St. Louis.

FROM CINCINNATI.

City Fathers in a Funny Mood—A mob in Paris, Ky.—The Prize Fight Humbug.

CINCINNATI, September 7.—The members of the City Council, after the adjournment yesterday, organized themselves into two base ball clubs—the East End members *vs.* the West End.

The Democrats here are still all at sea about a candidate for Congress in the Second Ohio District. At present they are making love to the Trades Unions, with a view of patching up a fusion ticket.

Night before last, at Paris, Ky., a white man named Booth was shot and killed by a negro. A mob tried to get the negro out of jail and lynch him, but failed.

McCoole's backers here are in high dudgeon about the statement that they swindled the champion. They claim that McCoole, previous to the fight, agreed for them to retain the money they lost on him in the Coburn mill, four years ago.

FROM RICHMOND.

A Negro Recovers from a Railroad for Turning Him Out of a First-Class Car—Bankruptcy in Richmond.

RICHMOND, September 7.—Yesterday a negro named Howe, who bought a first-class car ticket north of Washington, was put off the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad cars, near this city, having refused to ride in the negro cars. He was about to sue the company, but to-day it compromised the matter by paying him $200 damages. This is the first case in the South where a negro received damages.

Insolvency is almost general among the merchants here, and Northern creditors, chiefly of New York and Baltimore, will go into bankruptcy. No less than forty applications were received to-day by the Register.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

General Griffin Continues Sheridan's Orders in Force—Vicksburg Quarantined.

NEW ORLEANS, September 7.—In assuming command of this Military District, General Griffin says all existing orders will remain in force. The district and staff officers will continue to perform their customary duties at headquarters, New Orleans, until further orders.

General Ord telegraphed that Vicksburg is placed under quarantine. Boats from New Orleans must land at the station two miles below the city. There were forty-three yellow fever cases during the 24 hours ending this morning.

FROM DUBUQUE.

One Boy Murdered by Another—Dangerous Counterfeit—Cool Weather.

DUBUQUE, September 7.—At half-past one yesterday afternoon two boys, aged respectively twelve and fourteen years, got into a quarrel, when the youngest, John Dean, struck the elder boy, Joseph Harren, with a heavy stick, on his head, near the left temple. Harren died six hours after. Dean was arrested this morning and held for murder.

A dangerous counterfeit $100 note of the Central National Bank, of the City of New York, was detected in the Merchants' National Bank, of this city, yesterday.

The weather is clear and cool.

FROM DE KALB, ILL.

Annual Camp Meeting of [illegible] Adventists [illegible].

DE KALB, Ill., September [illegible].—The Adventists [illegible] their yearly camp meeting in a beautiful grove near this [illegible], commencing to-day and continuing for several days. There will be a numerous attendance. Many have already arrived. The managers [illegible] County Fair grounds for the convenience and safety of horses, carriages, etc. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has made one-third reduction on their usual fare to those attending this camp meeting [illegible].

It is estimated that there are now in the State of Illinois alone at least [illegible] members of this new religious [illegible]. The chief doctrines of their creed are that the second coming of the Lord and the end of all worldly things is near at hand, and that all human beings who are not Christians will be destroyed, soul and body, at the second advent of Christ.

The Sculling Match.

NEWBURG, N. Y., September 7.—The [illegible] boat race between Brown and Hamill is postponed on account of the roughness of the tide. It will come off Monday.

Mr. Seward as a Money-Getter and a Patriot.

The Toledo *Blade* (Nasby's paper) takes a hopeful and consoling view of Mr. Seward's self-sacrifice in staying in the Cabinet for the sake of completing negotiations by which immense areas of outlying domain may be added to the country. It says: "[illegible] criticism of his continuation in such company as Mr. Johnson is gathering around him, of his disposition to spend a national fortune in picking up stray territory. The [illegible] for Russian America was a good one, [illegible] has sailed [illegible], and there is [illegible] that a score or more of similar [illegible] will follow him as soon as offices can be found for them. And this consideration leads us to advocate territorial expansion. The inhabitants of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, were wont in the olden time, to look with joy for a rise in the Ohio sufficient to carry off coal boats, for the reason that the boatmen were in the habit of going to New Orleans upon them, relieving the city of their presence for three months at least, to say nothing of those killed on the way and after their arrival. The acquisition of new territory operates similarly. It is a safety valve in permitting the escape of the [illegible] mercenaries who, if confined within narrow limits, would burst the national boiler. Texas carried off the choicest collection of cut-throats the world ever saw; New Mexico, California and [illegible] served as depositories for the scum and wickedness of the political [illegible] of the various States in the Union. What would have been the consequence to the country if such men as Shannon, Stringfellow, and the men sent out by Pierce and Buchanan as officials to Kansas, and by the Southern Emigration Societies to back them, had remained in the older States? Walrussia will serve a similar purpose. As we [illegible] Rousseau has already departed, and to [illegible] the government of that country [illegible] more will be required. As [illegible] Johnson has the appointment of them, the country may rest assured that they will be of the very class most desirable to be rid of—or the class whose absence will be hailed as a most fortunate thing for the country. Therefore, we applaud Secretary Seward's determination to stay in the Cabinet until more territory is acquired. The acquisitions are, it is true, leeches upon the treasury, but leeches that take vast quantities of bad blood out of the country as well. Let him get enough to provide places for Steedman, [illegible], Binckley, Conover, (when he shall be pardoned,) Mrs. Cobb and hundreds of others now afflicting the country with their presence, and who have settled around him as naturally as vultures cling to a carcass. To get rid of them the country will submit to almost any sacrifice."

Horrible Event at an Execution—The Rope Breaks—A Hanging [illegible] man.

[From the Pittsburg Post.]

Of the execution of Charles Chase, at Brookville, Jefferson County, on Wednesday last, for the murder of an old woman named Elizabeth McDonald, the *Herald* of that date says:

"At one o'clock to-day the condemned man was taken to the jail-yard, and, after religious ceremonies were performed by the Reverend Father, Charles Chase, [illegible], was launched at the end of a rope into eternity. His immortal spirit has winged its way to the presence of that Judge who requires no jury, and from whose decision there is no appeal. With Him we leave this unfortunate man.

"We have, at this time, no heart to gratify a morbid curiosity of appetite, by descanting upon the revolting particulars of the first, and it is to be hoped, the last execution in Jefferson County."

From a private source we learn that the hanging was conducted in such a bungling manner that the knot slipped and the victim fell to the earth, where he lay some moments insensible. When consciousness had returned he was again placed upon the scaffold, and, while the rope was being adjusted for the second time, the unfortunate man vehemently exclaimed, "Oh God, this is too hard! For God's sake make sure of your work this time!" One informant states that the most intense excitement prevailed for a time in the jail-yard, persons running wildly to and fro, the Sheriff and those most violently agitated, and not one daring to touch the body of the but half executed murderer, which lay upon the earth writhing in agony. These, perhaps, are some of the "revolting particulars" to which the *Herald's* reporter had no heart to descant.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 7.

The demand for Dry Goods during the week has been quite active, and prices have ruled firm on most Cotton Goods. [illegible] We give the following as to-day's ruling prices:

PRINTS.			
Merrimack D	[illegible]	American	[illegible]
Merrimack W	[illegible]	Amoskeag	[illegible]
Cocheco	[illegible]	Duchess B	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 7.

The following are the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Shingles and Lath during the past week:

Lumber, ft.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs.	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 7.

[illegible] of the Clearing House for the week [illegible]:

	Clearings.	Balances.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$19,955,[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week previous	[illegible]	[illegible]

As will be seen, the clearings for the week just closed show an increase of $[illegible] over those of last week, and $2,300,000 over those of the week previous. This of itself would indicate that the business of the city is steadily increasing, but as the great bulk of the checks arise from the transfer of grain, we cannot, from the figures, form any estimate of the mercantile trade. The past week has been a cheerful one among the merchants. They report that trade is steadily improving, and regard the week's operations as satisfactory. A large number of country merchants have daily made their appearance in the market, and their purchases, though confined to supplies for immediate wants, and for that reason moderately large, make a satisfactory aggregate. Many of the interior dry goods merchants, after examining stocks here, have taken a notion that they can do better in the East. Thither they went, but the object was not attained, and large bills have in several instances been sold to these same [illegible] while passing through the city on their way home. The Dry Goods Market is in a healthy state of activity. Light weight Brown and Bleached Goods are stronger, and stocks are somewhat reduced. Dress Goods, Prints, Shawls and other goods are at previous prices. In the Grocery line there is a good business doing, and values of staple articles are firmly maintained in view of the advance in gold. The Clothing and [illegible] are decidedly more active. Heavy and Shelf Hardware are in good demand, as also are Tin and Tinners' Stock. [illegible] … [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 7.

The following tables show the receipts and shipment of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Flour, brls	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]
Cured Meat, lbs	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

[illegible]

FROM BELOIT.

[illegible]

FROM DETROIT.

[illegible]

FROM MEXICO.

[illegible]

THE RAILROAD DISASTER.

[illegible]

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

FROM RICHMOND.

[illegible]

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

FROM DUBUQUE.

[illegible]

FROM DE KALB, ILL.

[illegible]

The Sculling Match.

[illegible]

Horrible Event at an Execution—The Rope Breaks—A Hanging [illegible]

[From the Pittsburg Post.]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS.

[illegible]

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

DAMAGED WHEAT.—[illegible]

CUSTOM HOUSE ITEMS.—[illegible]

Paper Collars, Notions, &c.

OVER $2,000,000 A MONTH!

The Duplex Collar.

Licensed by Union Paper Collar Co. of New York.

[illegible]

THE WATER LINE COLLAR,

THE NE PLUS ULTRA COLLAR.

The Duplex Cuff.

600,000 Pairs Ordered Weekly!

[illegible]

NE PLUS ULTRA COLLAR COMPANY,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

[illegible]

CONANT, RANDALL, BOWERS & CO., 19 Murray-st., New York.

Scales.

AMERICAN SCALE COMP'Y,

U. S. Standard Scales, Spring Balances, Warehouse and Store Trucks.

[illegible]

GRIFFIN & MASON, Agents, [illegible] Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., [illegible] Lake-st., Chicago.

General Notices.

A. KIMBEL & CABUS,

Cabinet Makers and Decorators,

928 and 930 Broadway, N. Y.

[illegible]

EUREKA.

[illegible]

Wanted.

Teacher Wanted.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

TURNER'S TIC DOLOUREUX OR

UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

[illegible]

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, 120 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

[illegible]

Torture.

[illegible]

Upham's Hair Gloss and Curling Fluid

[illegible]

Good News! Good News at Last!

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Medical.

THE BEST PILLS IN THE WORLD

Dr. Radway's

PILLS.

Coated with Sweet Gum,

Purge, Regulate, Purify, Cleanse and Strengthen. Warranted to effect a Positive Cure. Purely Vegetable. Containing no Mercury, Minerals, or Deleterious Drugs.

[illegible]

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders.

Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

Ocean Steamers.

Only Direct Line to France.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

[illegible]

VILLE DE PARIS, Capt. Surmont, Saturday, Sept. 7.

EUROPE, Capt. Lemarie, Saturday, Sept. 21.

PEREIRE, Capt. Duchesne, Saturday, Oct. 5.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

[illegible]

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,

Via Panama Railroad.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

Watches.

A SUPERB STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, [illegible]

[illegible]

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

[illegible]

Medical.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.

A Substitute for Calomel.

[illegible]

If your bowels are costive, TRY THEM.

[illegible]

If you have worms, TRY THEM.

[illegible]

If your breath is bad, TRY THEM.

[illegible]

If you feel drowsy, TRY THEM.

[illegible]

If you are low spirited, TRY THEM.

[illegible]

If you have a sick headache, TRY THEM.

[illegible]

If you have been drinking freely, on reaching home take four Mandrake Pills. You will find you have a good appetite for breakfast, and not feel any effects of the liquor.

[illegible]

If you have made a habit of Drinking Bourbon whiskey every day freely, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE MANDRAKE PILLS

[illegible]

Medical.

THE LIQUORS OF COMMERCE.

Poisonous Stimulants

IN THE

SICK ROOM

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

[illegible]

Unmixed Alcohol is not a Medicine.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

[illegible]

Nothing More and Nothing Less.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1867.

THE CITY.

EVENING SESSIONS.—Remember the opening of the evening sessions to-night at the Bryant & Stratton Business University. New students should go early to obtain accommodations.

FOR THE EAST.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company are running a daily line of silver palace day and sleeping cars between Chicago and New York without change.

PERSONAL.—Colonel J. E. Bush, one of the Commissioners from Nevada to the Paris Exposition, is at the Sherman House en route for his home.

LADIES' BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—The first meeting after the close of the summer vacation will be held at the office of the Christian Times on the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m. A punctual attendance is earnestly desired.

SAVED HIS MONEY.—A man named John [illegible] was found in a drunken condition, on the sidewalk, about eight o'clock last evening, by Officer Gubbin. When brought to the Armory he was found in possession of a gold watch and $1,313 in bank notes. He may feel thankful that he was provided with lodgings over at the Armory.

CHICAGOANS IN PARIS.—In the list of Americans registered at the office of Bowles, Drevet & Co., 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending the August, 1867, are the names of the following parties from Chicago: Mr. L. C. Huntt, Mr. O. F. Hinde, Mr. O. Lunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Barry, Miss S. C. Hargin.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—A special meeting of the ladies connected with the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum on Tuesday afternoon, September 10, at 2½ o'clock. A prompt attendance is requested.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—A grand Fair for the benefit of the orphans, will be held on September 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, in the basement of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, corner of State and Superior streets. The greatest preparations have been made to render it a grand success, and we trust that it will receive a liberal patronage.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Attention is called to the advertisement in our real estate columns of valuable south side property, consisting of forty-eight desirable residence lots on Douglas place, corner of Indiana and Prairie avenues, comprising the Wentworth property, to be sold at auction by W. A. Butters & Co., on the [illegible] inst., at 3 o'clock p. m.

DEDICATION OF THE Y. M. C. A. HALL.—The Young Men's Christian Association are in receipt of a letter from Senator Wilson accepting an invitation to be present at the dedication of their large hall now building upon the 19th, 20th, and 21st.

The public will enjoy a rare treat in listening to a lecture from the learned and eloquent Christian Senator.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—Frederick Mosier, a resident of [illegible] township, was arraigned before Justices [illegible] and Arnold yesterday afternoon, on the charge of arson. It is alleged that about a week since, he wilfully set fire to his premises located in that town for the purpose of realizing on the insurance. He was held to bail in the sum of $800, to appear before the Recorder at the next term of the Court.

FROM THE PLAINS.—Mr. John [illegible], late telegraphic operator at Denver, Colorado Territory, now on his way to the East, passed through this city yesterday. He reports that the four chiefs, Standing Elk, Swift Bear, Two Strike and Big Mouth, with about two hundred [illegible], are encamped at Pine Creek, near the scene of the fight a few days since. The grasshoppers are terribly abundant on the line of the Pacific Railroad.

AN EDITOR IN TROUBLE.—Eugene H. [illegible], a lad of thirteen, and son of the editor of the Newaygo [illegible], left his home some time ago and has been partially traced to Chicago. He is rather small for his age; has blue eyes, brown hair, light complexion and a slightly freckled face. He took no clothes with him except those worn at the time. Information of his whereabouts is requested, and may be addressed to his father or to this office.

TO FIGHT THE INDIANS.—A detachment of the Forty-Fourth United States Infantry, numbering 250 men, arrived in this city yesterday noon from Governor's Island in New York harbor, en route for the plains. They are commanded by Colonel W. A. Walker and Major J. H. Dodson, and came in over the Michigan Southern Railroad. About the same time [illegible] of the same regiment [illegible] the detachment here via the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

MUSIC AND ART SCHOOL.—The grand chorus of this school, under the direction of Professor J. W. Adams, meets every Monday evening at their rooms in Library Hall. The musical public should not fail to attend. The school is a grand success thus far, and as a limited number only will be accepted, applicants should present themselves early, so that classes may be promptly organized. Excellent instructors and good accommodations rarely fail to secure a liberal patronage.

DEXTER TO TROT ON TUESDAY.—Through the kindness of the owners of Dexter, the celebrated racer, a special trot has been arranged for on Tuesday, at the Dexter Park, the entire receipts of the day to be appropriated to the fund for the relief of soldiers' families. This is a first-class chance for charitable amusement, and we doubt not that the opportunity will be numerously embraced. It will be the last appearance of the Champion Trotter in Chicago or on any race course, and he will be put through against time.

INCIPIENT CONFLAGRATIONS.—Two fires occurred at an early hour this morning. The first, at one o'clock, originated in the rear of No. 314 State street, a three story frame building, owned by M. R. [illegible] and occupied on the first floor by W. Gibbons, merchant tailor, and on the upper floor by August [illegible]. The fire was confined to the rear portion of the building, and the damage done did not exceed [illegible].

An hour later a fire broke out in a small frame building, No. [illegible] North Wells street, owned by John Corbett and occupied by Frank Hebson as a tinshop. The [illegible] and No. [illegible] were both but slightly damaged. The origin of neither fire is positively known.

SEDUCTION.—A young man named Henry Longe was arrested yesterday at the instance of Miss Christina Kohler, a German girl who lives at No. 60 Arthur avenue. The girl represented in an innocent unsophisticated creature, speaking no English, and received visits from Longe without the knowledge of his true intentions. She alleged that he had promised to marry her, and having in view she had accepted his visits and favors. On being arraigned, [illegible] for a charge of bastardy, and gave bail in $500 for further examination on Wednesday next.

BOOT AND SHOE SALE.—We recommend to the country merchants the opportunity to purchase their stock of boots and shoes, for the fall sales, from Moore, Gore, Willson & Co. By reference to their advertisement, it will be seen that they have yielded to the many urgent requests from their old customers to reopen their former trade [illegible]. The well-known reputation of the house of Gore, Willson & Co. is a sufficient guarantee that the sales will be conducted on liberal principles.

RAILWAY TRAINS IN THE CITY.—The citizens who reside along the line of the Galena Union Railroad, on Kinzie street, have from time to time complained of the reckless disregard of life and property evinced in the running of the trains on that street. [illegible] It is alleged by those who live in the vicinity of the line on Kinzie street, that the railway trains are run very frequently at more than double that rate. Considering the dangers to which citizens are exposed at the crossings on this line, and particularly to small children who constantly run, this is a [illegible] which should not be allowed to pass unheeded by the proper authorities.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About ten o'clock last evening, a German whose name is not known, was discovered in a saloon on North Clark street [illegible]

THE TURF.

The September Meeting at Dexter Park—Fourth Day—Large Attendance.

Dexter's Last Great Race—Time, 2:22; 2:24; 2:25.

A Splendid Exhibition of Speed.

Trot Between Butler, Fearless and Patchen—Butler the Winner.

Monday's Programme.

Saturday was the fourth day of the first annual September meeting of the Dexter Park Association. As it was the last of the week, so it was in many respects the day of crowning interest to those who have attended the meeting. It is present during the succeeding days of last week.

The weather was fair in the morning, and though a stiff breeze prevailed, the day promised, should the wind subside, to be one very favorable for the making of fast time.

FORENOON.

The attendance during the forenoon was larger than at any other time since the beginning of the week. Much interest was shown in the exhibition of stock, which began at 9 o'clock.

[illegible]

THE FIRST RACE

was for a premium of $250, mile heats, best three in five, for horses that never trotted in 2:40, the winner to have $200, second horse $50. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WAGON RACE.

[illegible]

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, September 7, 1867.—September Meeting—Trotting, for a premium of $250, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. [illegible]

MONDAY.

Monday will be the fifth day of the September meeting. At 10 o'clock in the morning there will be a trot for roadster stallions, for a purse of $150, mile heats, three in five, to harness. For this race Baby Allen, Handy Andy and Ploughboy are entered.

At 11 o'clock there will be a race for a purse of $150 for double road teams, mile heats, best three in five. Robin and Frank, Honest Charley and Jack, Mr. Dean's sorrel team, and Buckeye Bill and Lady Burnap are the entries for this race.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the race for a premium of $1,000, two mile heats, to harness, will be trotted between Bashaw, Jr., Silas Rich, Fearless, General Butler, and Black Maria.

At 4 o'clock comes a race for a premium of $300, for horses that never beat 2:40. [illegible] Fanny Lee, Magna Charta, Lady Crane and Mollie are the entries.

On Monday morning Mr. Fawcett, having [illegible] determined to dispose of his entire stable, will sell at auction on the grounds, Silas Rich, Cosack and Fannie King.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Trial Calendar—The Lake Street and County Line Road.

The Grand Trunk Railroad—Judgments and New Suits.

The business in the courts on Saturday is generally light. Yesterday it was more than usually so. [illegible]

RAILWAY TRAVEL.

A Wheeled Palace.

That the railroads centering in this city are not only the longest and the greatest, but the safest and best managed railroads in America, we believe is now beyond dispute. [illegible]

THE POLICE COURT.

Gamblers in Trouble—Confidence Stealing—Drunkenness.

On Friday afternoon a detail of policemen made a descent upon the faro rooms at No. 87 Randolph street, arresting Frank Roberts, the keeper, and fifteen inmates. At the Police Court on Saturday morning Roberts was fined $100 and the inmates $20 each. [illegible]

THE SEED AND THE FRUIT.

Sermon by Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D.

An address of unusual interest was delivered last evening, in Library Hall, under the auspices of the Liberal Christian League, Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., of St. Paul's Church, upon invitation, occupied the place usually occupied by Dr. Robert Collyer [illegible]

DRINKING AND STABBING.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Market.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

THEATRE COMIQUE.

[illegible]

Amusements.

THE LAST DAY OF THE

HORSE FAIR

AT

DEXTER PARK.

Fifth Day.

Monday, Sept. 9th, 1867.

FORENOON—10 O'CLOCK.

No. 13—Premium $150. Roadster Stallions, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. The winner to have $100, second horse $50.

D. B. Cornell names b. s. Baby Allen.

J. J. Brady names b. s. Handy Andy.

R. H. Yates names ch. s. Ploughboy.

No. 15—Premium $150. For double teams. Gentlemen's driving horses—those accustomed to be driven together, strictly confined to "road horses," and those regularly worked on the track will not be allowed to compete. The winning team to have $100, second horse $50.

Owner names b. g. Robin and Frank.

Owner names s. h. Honest Charley and Jack.

T. Dean names sorrel team.

Sam Crooks names b. g. Buckeye Bill and Lady Burnap.

AFTERNOON—3 O'CLOCK.

No. 8—Premium $1,000. Two mile heats, to harness. Dexter barred. The winner to have $800, second horse $200.

Sherman Perry names ch. s. Bashaw, Jr.

O. W. Dimmick names ch. g. Silas Rich.

James Dugrey names b. m. Fearless.

Charles Bevere names bl. g. Gen. Butler.

Tom Oliver names bl. m. Black Maria.

No. 20—Premium $300. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness, for horses that never trotted in 2:40. The winner to have $200, second horse $100.

A. Taylor names b. m. Fanny Lee.

Sam Crooks names g. g. Mollie.

Ross A. Brown names b. s. Magna Charta.

O. W. Dimmick names b. m. Lady Crane.

Tom Oliver names Mollie.

These races promise to be of as much interest as any that have preceded them, and close and exciting contests may be anticipated.

W. F. TUCKER, President.

GEO. D. MANSUR, Superintendent.

La Grande Fete Champetre D'Artillerie

September 12, 1867,

At the Hyde Park Hotel and Grounds,

BY

Comp'y A Chicago Light Artillery,

ACCOMPANIED BY

Great Western Light Guard Band—25 Performers.

A Novel Festival, consisting of FIRING AT TARGETS, afloat on the Lake, and stationary on the land, during the afternoon.

At Night, firing at an ILLUMINATED TARGET. Grand Salute. Also, GREEK FIRE will illuminate the Heavens, from the entire Battery.

A. J. Vaas, Esq., the Leader of the Great Western Light Guard Band, has composed a Grand March, dedicated to the Battery, entitled

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

With commanding accompaniment of a Federal Salute. This justly Celebrated Band will give the finest

OUT-DOOR CONCERT

Ever performed in this country. The Park will be illuminated with Japanese Lanterns, and beautifully decorated with Flags.

During the evening an Invitation Ball will take place in the Parlors of the Hotel, with full string band of 12 pieces. The Supper, prepared by Messrs. Farce & Benjamin, will be unsurpassed in delicacy and elegance.

This delightful entertainment will commence at 3 P. M., and continue until 3 o'clock A. M.

Tickets to the Entertainment $2 each, admitting Gentleman and Ladies; to be obtained from the Committee of Invitation.

Supper Tickets $2 each, to be obtained at the Hotel.

Ill. Central R. R. Co.

Will run Trains for the accommodation of guests, as follows:

TRAINS GOING DOWN.

First Train.........[illegible] | Third Train.........[illegible]

Second Train.........[illegible] | Fourth Train, special.[illegible]

TRAINS RETURNING.

First Train.........[illegible] | Third Train.........[illegible]

Second Train.........[illegible] | 4th Train, spec.[illegible]

Honorary Committee.

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

HESS & LOWELL..........Lessees and Managers.

LAST WEEK

Of the brilliant engagement of the eminent artiste

LUCILLE WESTERN.

LUCILLE WESTERN,

THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 9,

First production in this city of Robertson's highly successful Comedy of

"CASTE."

"CASTE."

LUCILLE WESTERN..........as Esther

[illegible]

The Comedy will be preceded with all the appointments necessary for a first-class Rendition. [illegible] Tuesday evening, "CASTE." In preparation, Taylor's great play of "STILL WATERS." Matinee on Saturday next.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

THE NEW YORK SENSATION.

The Great Domestic Comedy,

"CASTE."

"True hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

McKEE RANKIN as Capt. Hawtree.

J. H. NAGLE as Eccles.

WALLACE BUTTON (his first appearance) as Hon. Geo. D'Alroy.

F. WOODHULL as Sam Gerridge.

Mrs. ANNA COWELL as Esther Eccles.

Mrs. H. JORDAN as Marquise St. Maur.

Mrs. MARY MYERS as Polly Eccles.

Each Artist being peculiarly adapted for the character personated, thus forming

A POWERFUL COMBINATION,

Superior to that which has made this beautiful Comedy so successful in New York, and presenting it to a Chicago audience with a degree of excellence

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Due notice will be given of the reposition of "Ours."

ARLINGTON HALL,

Washington-st., opposite the Court House.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

Arlington's Minstrels.

Second week of the new company, commencing Monday Evening, Sept. 9th. Wm. Arlington, Johnny Booker, G. W. Jackson, Sam. Gardner, STUART and BARRY, the unrivalled Clog Dancers, and the entire Troupe in ANOTHER NEW BILL.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Box Office open daily from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

N. B.—In preparation, and will shortly be produced, Arlington's great burlesque, entitled "The Crooked Disc." Grand Matinee every Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

J. H. HAVERLY, Manager.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

[illegible]

Educational.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—This [illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Two new two-story and basement houses, [illegible]

TO RENT—Pleasant house on Michigan-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—617 Monroe-st., just west of [illegible]

TO RENT—The desirable furnished residence, No. 924 Michigan-av. Apply to S. W. MONTGOMERY, 13 South Water-st.

TO RENT—At $25 a month, cottage house No. 59 Church, near North Market. Apply to R. BLACKMAN, Room 12, Marine Building, northeast corner Lasalle and Lake-sts.

TO RENT—Until next May, or for one year, [illegible] Apply to E. W. GRIFFIN, Mercantile Building, corner Lasalle and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—A first-class marble front [illegible] Apply to R. CHANDLER, 56 Lake-st.

TO RENT—At Cottage Grove, handy to horse cars or Hyde Park trains, [illegible] Inquire of U. P. SMITH, No. 3 Portland Block.

TO RENT—A house on Wabash-av., with all the improvements. Furniture for sale. Room 27, up to $2.00. PETER SHIMP, 262 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A first-class brick house of 12 rooms, and lot, with barn, No. [illegible] near Twenty-third-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Dwelling house No. 150 Third-av., corner [illegible], with 14 rooms, bathroom, closets and laundry, gas, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements. Apply on premises or to HINTON & EATON, 53 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room [illegible] Metropolitan Block, [illegible] 336 West Washington-st. Rent $50 per month.

TO RENT—A boarding house in a central location on the South Side. Also one on the West Side. BRADLEY & BRES, co. cor Dearborn and Madison-sts., Room 11.

TO RENT—Cottage No. 156 North [illegible]. Also cottage No. 240 West Madison. Apply at Room 14 No. 134 Lasalle-st. J. L. CAMPBELL.

TO RENT—Two-story house, with 10 rooms, on Adams-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. For particulars inquire of C. C. MABBES, 132 South Water-st.

TO RENT—Three new houses on Wabash-av., between Cottage Grove and Ellis, [illegible] water, gas-pipes, &c., and near horse cars. Also a large three-story house of ten rooms, on Centre-av.; water, gas, marble mantels, and all modern improvements. T. J. FITCH & CO., 160 Dearborn-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—In private family, without board, furnished room and bedroom, suitable for two or three gentlemen. Gas and water in room, at 77 Third-av.

TO RENT—The upper part of house No. 223 Oak-st., containing five rooms, with gas and water. Rent $15 per month. Will be vacant on the 9th inst. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, can be had at No. 115 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Lower part of house, 117 Ohio-st. Rent low to good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—Rooms single or double, large and well furnished, for gentlemen, in a private family. 198 Cass-st.

TO RENT—An unfurnished front room suitable for two gentlemen, pleasantly located on Harrison, in private family, with gas and water. Inquire at 34 Lasalle-st., Room 33.

TO RENT—Four rooms, suitable for housekeeping, over 192 West Lake-st., entrance on Halsted-st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in Berlin Block, corner State and Monroe-sts. Call at Room 30 Berlin Block. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—A furnished and unfurnished rooms in Post Office Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts. Call at Room 18 Post Office Block.

TO RENT—Furnished front rooms, without board, suitable for 3 or 4 gentlemen, convenient to business, at 226½ State-st.

TO RENT—Some very pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family, without board, convenient to business. Apply at the house No. 123 Michigan-st. Rent reasonable.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—To pork and beef-packers—A first-class slaughtering and packing establishment in Bridgeport, complete in all respects. Apply to THOMAS MILLER, No. 16 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT—The large frame warehouse Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 South Canal-st., size 80x160 ft. Possession immediate. Inquire of H. H. TAYLOR, at his new warehouse, northwest corner of Beach and Rebecca-sts.

TO RENT—A desirable office on second floor, Lake-st. front, with privilege of storage in same building. Apply at 224 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Steam power, with room to rent. Apply at 134 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—The well known cigar store and dwelling, 291 South Clark-st. Stock, fixtures and furniture for sale at a bargain, if taken immediately. Good reasons for selling.

TO RENT—On the South Branch—A fine water lot, near the Fort Wayne Railroad bridge, with a frontage of 200 feet on the river, with railroad track. [illegible] J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Rooms, with steam power, and plenty of light, in a new three-story brick building, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts., suitable for [illegible] and blinds, and other manufacturing purposes.

TO RENT—First and second lofts of a good building in the best part of South Water-st., until the first of May next. Address R. S. WARREN, Chicago Post Office.

TO RENT—Whole or part of a first-class office fronting on Clark-st. Also dry room. Inquire of H. D. STURTEVANT, Room 13 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—Store and tenement on northwest corner Lake and Oakley-sts. Apply at Room 14, No. 134 Lasalle-st. J. L. CAMPBELL.

Auction Sales.

DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, Woollen Goods, Undershirts and Drawers, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, Sept. 10th, at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

The stock consists of a large amount of seasonable goods, to be sold without reserve for cash.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, Chicago.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

3,000 ROLLS CURTAIN PAPER,

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, Sept. 10th, at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE.

Ready-Made Clothing, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, Sept. 11th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

The Goods are just received from New York, and comprise the most desirable stock in the city.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

Dry Goods, Woollens, Dress Goods and Carpeting,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, September 12, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

General Auctioneers, 47 & 49 Dearborn-st.

Large and Superior Assortment of

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Show-Cases, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold, at our Salesrooms, a large and desirable assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture.

[illegible] Chamber Suites of [illegible], Parlor Suites and Upholstered Goods of all kinds, [illegible] and Ingrain Carpets. Three new Show-Cases, [illegible] variety of other Goods.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

46 Crates Best White Crockery,

300 Boxes Flint Glassware,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., 46 Crates James Edwards' & Sons' best White Crockery, in open lots. They are in the best assortment.

Also, 300 boxes Assorted Flint Glassware, 1st quality. Goods packed for the country.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

AUCTION.

By HINTON & EATON,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 12th, at 9:30 a. m.,

RICH AND ELEGANT

Household Furniture

At dwelling house No. 150 Third-av., corner Polk-st., consisting of very fine

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Mirrors, Pictures, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Bedsteads and Kitchen Furniture, China, Glass, and Silverware, Stoves, &c., &c.

House for Rent.

HINTON & EATON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION—Tuesday, 10th September, at 10 a. m., at DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 116 Lake-st. Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Notions, Shirts, Woollen and Worsted Undershirts and Drawers, [illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—Tuesday, 10th September, at 10 a. m., at DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 116 Lake-st. $2,000 worth imported Pocket Cutlery, in Bone, Ivory and Pearl, silver-mounted.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—And to Give Away—The latest improvements for raising water by windmills. All interested are invited to examine it, at Real Estate Office, 71 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, "Arnott's Historie of the World," [illegible]

FOR SALE—The furniture and fixtures of [illegible]

FOR SALE—Material of a [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By William H. Kerfoot & Co., [illegible]

[illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By S. H. Kerfoot & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

IMPROVED.

[illegible]

We invite the attention of all desiring to purchase real estate to our extensive list of improved and unimproved property.

Property placed in our hands for sale will receive prompt attention, and will be liberally advertised. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A comfortable house and lot on [illegible] A great bargain. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A cottage, 269 West Van Buren-st. Immediate possession given. Terms moderate. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—House and lot, 263 Wabash-av., large lot, house 12 rooms, barn, &c. Good terms. R. W. BRA & CO., Land Office, 133 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A first-class marble front house, No. 275 West Washington-st. [illegible] J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A number of choice residences on Wabash, Michigan and Prairie-avs at moderate prices. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, 4 Metropolitan Block, two new two-story frame houses of 9 rooms and brick foundations each, hot and cold water, water closets, bath, marble mantles, etc., and lot on Van Buren-st., between Throop and Loomis. Price $4,500 each.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible] near Lincoln-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a two-story frame house of 11 rooms, and lot, No. 132 West Monroe-st., near Desplaines-st., and High School. Price $6,500, part on time.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—24 12 feet on Clark-st., near Jackson-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class house on Michigan-av., north of Fourteenth-st., with all modern improvements, in fine order; lot 50 feet front, full depth. Price, $21,000, including furniture and fixtures. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Cottage—$450 will buy a neat cottage of five rooms, pantry and summer kitchen, and three years' lease of ground, in a convenient place at the Fort Wayne depot. Inquire at 35 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—No. 861 Michigan-avenue, near Eighteenth-st., a very desirable residence, with lot 50 feet front, in first rate order, with shrubbery, &c. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A new house, containing 11 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, pantries, closets, 20 or 40 foot lot. Inquire at 300 Warren-st., or in rear on Madison-st., at new building.

FOR SALE—A beautiful residence with an acre of well-improved ground, on the corner of Lake-av. and [illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—20 lots on Canalport-av. and Eighteenth-st., east of Johnson. [illegible] Metropolitan Block, or O. A. GRANT, 207 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—40 lots near corner Harrison and Leavitt sts. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One hundred and seventeen (117) acres, [illegible] miles northwest of Chicago, [illegible] S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Ten acres of good, tillable land, two miles west of the city limits, [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Corner of Lake and Lincoln-sts., [illegible] WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A splendid lot on Michigan-av., near Madison-st., [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A valuable 10 acre lot in section 1, two miles west of city limits, at the low price of $1,000 per acre. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Beautiful corner, 50x180 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—Lots on West Adams, Jackson and Van Buren-sts. [illegible] J. L. CAMPBELL.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' Portable Engines [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two 40 in., 3 flue, 24 in. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Machinery—I have received [illegible]

Pianos.

TO RENT—And for sale—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A handsome rosewood [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—An experienced clerk at the coal mines of the Anthracite Coal Company, [illegible]

WANTED—Partner to sell Nashville [illegible] D. S. HALL & CO., 123 and 124 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Salesmen of mature age and possessing mercantile experience [illegible] Apply personally to O. D. GRIFFIN & CO., over 113 Dearborn st.

TRADES.

WANTED—Paper Makers, immediately. Two first-class machine tenders, at the Rockford Paper Mills. Address RHOADES, UTTER & CO., Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—To work in a sash, door and blind factory at Little Rock, Ark., three or four experienced hands, [illegible] Apply by letter to J. W. BUTLER, 42 and 44 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—One good wagon maker to do both light and heavy work. Apply to R. W. [illegible], Naperville, Ill., or NELSON WEBER, [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A respectable girl for dining work and to assist about the house. Apply at 78 State-st.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at No. 9 North Carpenter-st. References required.

WANTED—A healthy wet nurse to take charge of a child four months old; one without a child preferred. Apply at cottage southwest corner Washington and Clinton-sts.

WANTED—A girl to do general work in a small private family, living in a house with modern conveniences. Inquire at 590 West Monroe street.

WANTED—A good dining-room girl, also, several smart girls for general housework in the city and at Evanston. Apply to Mrs. WHITAKER, 236 Chicago-av.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—1,000 railroad laborers. Wages $2.25 and $2.50 per day. Work will last two years. Apply to F. A. KRAUSE & CO., Agents, 19 Dearborn-st., in commission store, ground floor.

WANTED—1 competent bookkeeper, 2 salesmen, 3 bookkeepers, 1 coachman, 2 bartenders, 3 porters, 2 collectors, 1 superintendent, [illegible] Apply at 67 and 69 Dearborn-st. Also, by mail, address M. B. WOOD & CO., P. O. Box 3212, enclosing 10 cents for full particulars.

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 3 salesmen, 3 bartenders, [illegible] porters, 4 canvassers, [illegible] Apply at 104 Randolph-st., Room 14, or address J. M. MOORE & CO., P. O. Box 1767, enclosing 10 cents for full particulars.

WANTED—This day, 50 saw-mill hands. Good wages and steady employment. Also 100 railroad laborers, at $2.25 and $2.50 per day. Apply at Room 2, [illegible]

WANTED—10 good Nicolson Pavers and 50 laborers for Memphis, [illegible] at 66 [illegible], Room 1.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To trade a marble bed Brunswick Billiard Table for a Piano. Inquire at 198 South Water-st.

WANTED—To exchange a splendid farm, within one hundred miles of Chicago, on the Michigan Central Railroad, [illegible] L. S. LINCOLN, Box 596 city.

WANTED—An energetic man with from $1,500, to engage in a safe paying business. For particulars apply at 194 Clark-st., Room 5, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

WANTED—To loan for a term of years about $3,000 on good city property. Address, with terms, "M S" Tribune Office.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A flouring mill in good repair, with three or four run of stone, located in Wisconsin, Northern Illinois or Iowa. Wanted for one year or more. Address, stating location and terms, G. S. KNOX, Princeton, Ill.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished cottage of 5 or 6 rooms, near the Basin, on either side of the city. Address "3 S," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished cottage of 7 or 8 rooms, convenient to horse cars, [illegible] location, 54 Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house, with 10 or 12 rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood and within ten minutes' walk of the Court House; [illegible] "C W B," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—In a pleasant location within 15 blocks of Clark-st. bridge, a small house. Would be willing to pay a good price for a good house. Address "F M W," 180 Lake-st.

WANTED—To Rent—Small house within 15 minutes' walk of the Court House. Rent not to exceed $300. W. H. MOULD, 84 Lasalle-st., Room 23.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Several fine fruit farms near St. Joseph, Michigan; also several well improved farms in Will County, Ill., [illegible] Inquire of REYNOLDS & PHELPS, Room 25 Metropolitan Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Or trade for household goods or drugs, [illegible] 50 acres of land, near Charles, on Illinois Central R. R., in Quincy Settlement, [illegible] Inquire of Box 590. Price $1,500.

FOR SALE—In Evanston—Houses and lots, [illegible] on hand and for sale or rent at the lowest prices. [illegible] Real Estate Agent, Evanston. Also, 37 Lasalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Lands—New and best addition to Glenwood, Livingston Co., [illegible] never before in market; [illegible] full sections; 10 sections in Town 25, Range 9 east, [illegible] N. B. PEARSONS, N. E. Church Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Farm of 700 acres, half way between Kankakee and Wilmington—two houses, orchard, 10 acres of timber, near churches and schools. Will divide into two farms. Price $35 per acre. Great bargain. Call on J. W. KRAMER, Kankakee, or D. K. PEARSONS, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A farm, containing 300 acres of farming land and 40 acres of timber, [illegible] miles south of Chicago, in the Town of Rich, [illegible] from Thornton Station. [illegible] WM. HALL, Bloom, Cook County, Ill., or call at his residence, in the Town of Rich.

FOR SALE—A beautiful country residence near Evanston, and 14 acres of ground, on the Ridge-road, well shaded with trees, [illegible] convenient to railroad depot, schools and churches, only 20 minutes' ride by railroad; a large two story [illegible] Terms moderate. Possession given October 1st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A magnificent country residence, possessing every advantage—being in the most elegant and desirable residence [illegible] only one hour's ride from the heart of Chicago. For particulars apply to WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Farm of 160 acres, on the Illinois Central Railroad, half mile north of Clifton, all well fenced and seeded with tame grass; all first-class land. At a decided bargain if sold immediately. J. S. KEELER, Real Estate Office, 139 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A desirable and beautiful place at Winnetka, 16 miles from Chicago, comprising 10 acres of good land, plenty of trees, fine view of lake, &c. Also a new Brick House. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—Permanent, for the fall and winter, by two young men, on Centre-av. or West Monroe, Adams or Jackson-sts., near said avenue. Terms $6 to $7. Address, for one week, B. F. HOUSE, 9, 11 and 13 Wabash-av.

BOARD—A suite of handsomely furnished front rooms, with first-class board, for a gentleman and two ladies, Wabash or Michigan-avs., north of Twelfth-st., preferred. Private family preferred. Address, stating location, terms, &c., "L M R," P. O. Box 1117.

BOARD—I want a furnished room with board for my wife, only in a private family, [illegible]

BOARD—By a young lady, in a family on the South Side, where boarders [illegible] Address [illegible], Tribune office.

Personal.

PERSONAL—Chancellor L. Jenks has removed his Real Estate Office to the brick No. 1 in the corner of Clark and Jackson-sts., No. 249 Clark-st.

PERSONAL—Susie saw you Friday evening on Madison-st. Send address to your old friend "L," Tribune Office.

PERSONAL—Correspondence Wanted, with some agreeable young lady, by a gentleman aged about thirty years, with a view to matrimony. [illegible] Address ARTHUR NOBLES, Tribune Office.

PERSONAL—Will the young lady with brown curls and laughing eyes, who wore a white shawl and [illegible] at Crosby's Opera House [illegible] "A A B," box 6117, Post Office.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—To Capitalists—Wanted to sell the interest of a retiring partner in a manufacturing and jobbing house in St. Louis, [illegible] Address until September 20, "J A L," St. Louis Post Office.

PARTNER—Wanted—The subscriber having had several years' experience in the wholesale trade [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A rare opportunity [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

WANTED—50 horses—Bays, 15 to 17 hands high, [illegible] WM. BONNER, 189 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Trade—A hack, is in good repair. Can be seen at the Michigan Central Freight Depot. Would like to exchange for a horse and buggy, or for anything else. J. A. EDMONDS, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A light, new top buggy and harness, [illegible] Apply at Livery Stable on Morgan-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A No. 1 horse, 6 years old, [illegible] Inquire at 144 East Madison-st., corner Lasalle, [illegible]

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of William [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION—[illegible]

SITUATION—[illegible]

SITUATION—[illegible]

SITUATION—[illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—[illegible]

SITUATION—[illegible]

SITUATION—[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—[illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of [illegible]

FOR SALE—To Merchant Tailors—Or exchange for improved city property, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Planing Mill, at a great bargain, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One-half interest in a [illegible]

FOR SALE—Billiard saloon, with four first-rate tables, complete, [illegible] Inquire at 154 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A meat and vegetable market, now doing a good business. For particulars, inquire at Garden City House.

FOR SALE—Jewelry Fixtures—[illegible] Inquire at 51 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A fine candy, fruit and cigar store, on South Side, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon and boarding house, well located, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon furniture, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—[illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Small stock of Yankee notions and fancy goods, [illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

12 Peck-court.—Large unfurnished rooms, [illegible]

17 Dearborn-st., McCardle House—[illegible]

69 North Green-st.—Two gentlemen and their wives [illegible]

87 Michigan-st.—A gentleman and wife [illegible]

88 Monroe-st.—Briggs House No. 2, [illegible]

131 West Jackson-st., northeast corner Jackson and Desplaines—[illegible]

283 West Randolph-st.—Furnished [illegible]

297 Michigan-st.—Gentlemen and their wives [illegible]

324 West Randolph-st.—Pleasant rooms, [illegible]

645 State-st., corner of Thirteenth, [illegible]

824 Wabash-av.—A suite of large rooms, [illegible]

NEAR Twenty-third-st.—A [illegible]

Lost and Found.

LOST—[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Amnesty Proclamation and What is Thought of It.

Business of the Pardon Bureau Since April, 1865.

The President's War Upon Generals Grant and Sickles.

Colorado Jewett in the Sensation Line.

FROM EUROPE.

The Peace Congress at Geneva.

Speech from Garibaldi Announcing His Purpose to Liberate Rome.

Sensibility of the Turkish Government on Cretan Affairs.

The South German States.

The Grand Duke of Baden Favors an Alliance with the Northern Confederation.

MAINE ELECTION.

A Republican Majority of 13,000 in the State.

The Legislature Largely Republican.

Enthusiastic Reception of General Sheridan in St. Louis.

The Largest Procession Ever Witnessed in the City.

A Favorable Report from the Indian Commission.

A Satisfactory Arrangement With the Warlike Sioux.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Amnesty Proclamation and What is Thought of It—Extent of the Pardon Business Since April, 1865—The President's War Upon Grant and Sickles—Colorado Jewett in the Canard Business, Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, September 8.

There has been much talk in all circles today about the amnesty proclamation. Republicans seem unanimous in thinking the President had no right to issue such a document. Conservatives and ex-rebels applaud him, and say it means war. They expect him to follow it with an order for the registration of all persons pardoned by this act. The President himself, so far as can be learned, has rather avoided [illegible]

[illegible]

CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS.

The World's Washington special says information has been developed within a day or two showing that steps have been taken for a meeting of Governors of the Northern States, either at Philadelphia [illegible] during the present month [illegible]

FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of gold in the Treasury to-day is $[illegible], and of currency, $[illegible]. Total, $[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW PATENTS.

Two hundred and thirty-four patents will be issued for the week ending [illegible]; one hundred and sixty applications and eighty caveats were filed in the Patent Office for the past week.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

The Post Office Department [illegible] full instructions as to the rates of postage after January 1st.

A DEFALCATION.

It appears that the defalcation of [illegible] of the Comptroller of the Currency is between $[illegible] and [illegible]. The money was taken from the [illegible] on National Banks for the pay of examiners.

THE PARDON BUSINESS.

It has been ascertained from official sources that since April 15, 1865, about [illegible] pardons have been granted by the President. These include some of the rebel members of Congress, members of the Confederate Cabinet, Governors of Southern States and [illegible] Brigadier Generals, with a dozen or so rebel Major Generals. Major [illegible] of the Pardon Bureau, at the Attorney General's office, has had on file for the past two years about four hundred applications for pardons from persons who were engaged in rebellion, and not pardoned by the proclamation of May 29th, 1865. By the proclamation of Saturday, about 100 of these applicants are pardoned; but the other 300 who are in the exceptions, and, of course, the others similarly situated, must be separately considered.

COUNTERFEIT NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

DEWITT, September 9.—Counterfeit $[illegible] on the First National Bank of [illegible] are in circulation. The face looks well, but the back is very pale, and the lathe work around the engraving is very indistinct and irregular.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The South German States.

THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN FAVORS AN ALLIANCE WITH THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

PARIS, September [illegible]

In the speech made by the Grand Duke of Baden, at the opening of the Diet at Carlsruhe, he advocated an alliance with the North German Confederation. [illegible] rise again to a feeling of uneasiness in political circles. Fears are entertained that the recent complications will be renewed, and that questions may arise which [illegible] disturb the tranquility of Europe.

Italy.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT GENEVA—SPEECH FROM GARIBALDI.

GENEVA, September [illegible]

Delegates to the Peace Congress are arriving from all parts of Europe. Garibaldi has reached this city from Florence. His reception by his friends and admirers was most enthusiastic. He made a brief speech, declaring that his purpose to [illegible] Rome was unalterable, and the plan [illegible], although deferred, would eventually be carried into effect.

Turkey.

THE PORTE AGAIN DECLINES TO ALLOW INTERVENTION IN CANDIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, September [illegible]

The Porte has again intimated to the European Powers that it cannot allow any intervention in the affairs of Crete, and therefore declines to adopt the proposition for a joint commission of inquiry.

France.

DEATH OF DR. VERNON, THE CELEBRATED PUBLICIST.

PARIS, September 8.—Dr. Veron, the celebrated French publicist, died to-day, aged 69 years.

Great Britain.

[illegible]